**Bombay Gazette,**
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

# THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,109—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 11. 1910.

PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18th August | EGYPT | 7912 | ...... | ... |
| 20th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 9505 |
| 27th " | HIMALAYA | 6898 | ...... | ... |
| 3rd Sept. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10509 |
| 10th " | OCEANA | 6610 | ...... | ... |
| 17th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 10890 |
| 24th " | PERSIA | 7951 | ...... | ... |
| 1st Oct. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOOLTAN | 9621 |
| 8th " | ARABIA | 7903 | ...... | ... |
| 15th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 22nd " | EGYPT | 7912 | ...... | ... |
| 29th " | MANTUA | 10885 | ...... | ... |
| 5th Nov. | HIMALAYA | 6898 | ...... | ... |
| 12th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 10883 |
| 19th " | MARMORA | 10509 | ...... | ... |
| 26th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MACEDONIA | 10512 |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

### HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18th Feb. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MANTUA | 10885 |
| 25th " | ARABIA | 7903 | .... | .. |
| 4th March | MALWA | 10883 | .... | ... |
| 11th " | EGYPT | 7912 | .... | ... |
| 18th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MACEDONIA | 10512 |
| 22nd " | * ARCADIA | 7000 | .... | ... |
| 25th " | PERSIA | 7951 | .... | ... |
| 1st April | MARMORA | 10509 | .... | ... |
| 8th " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | .... | ... |
| 15th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOLDAVIA | 9500 |
| 22nd " | MANTUA | 10885 | .... | ... |
| 29th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 9505 |
| 6th May | ARABIA | 7903 | .... | ... |
| 13th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 10890 |
| 20th " | EGYPT | 7912 | .... | ... |

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,
* At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

| | Single. | Return. |
|---|---|---|
| To Marseilles | Rs. 495 or Rs. 594 | Rs. 743 or Rs. 891 |
| To London by Sea | Rs. 523 or Rs. 627 | Rs. 792 or Rs. 940 |

These rates include the Surtax.

For Accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

### THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Bombay, 1910. | Leave Karachi, 1910. |
|---|---|---|---|
| B. City of Lucknow | 6000 | ... | August 21 |
| A. Trafford Hall | 8000 | ... | " 25 |
| C. City of Karachi | 8400 | ... | Sept. 8 |
| B. Locksley Hall | 5500 | ... | " 13 |
| B. City of Naples | 9000 | ... | " 23 |
| C. City of York | 11000 | .. | Oct. 4 |

A. 1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C. Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

No extra charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins.

Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

### OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1910.

In conjunction with the Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8, and 9 months, etc.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Liverpool. | Due Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *C. City of York | 11000 | Aug. 22 | Sept. 13 |
| ‡C. City of Glasgow | 9500 | Sept. 17 | Octr. 10 |
| *C. City of Calcutta | 11000 | " 22 | " 15 |
| ‡C. City of London | 11000 | Octr. 17 | Nov. 6 |
| *A. Trafford Hall | 8000 | " 26 | " 19 |

* Calling at Naples. ‡ Calling at Marseilles.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
TO
MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, HAMBURG & BREMEN.

Through rates of passage money may be obtained For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

## NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld"

**CLARKES. B. 41. PILLS.**

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

## SHIPPING

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI. (Direct.)

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on Friday, 12th Aug. at 6 a. m. or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 11th Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on Monday, 15th Aug. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA. (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, sailing on or about the 15th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY,

10th August, 1910.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

**PASSAGE & SHIPPING.**

| | |
|---|---|
| PASSAGES | Booked without charge. |
| BERTHS | Carefully Selected. |
| STEAMER PLANS | Sent for Inspection. |
| HANDBOOK | Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis. |
| BAGGAGE | Shipped and Insured. |
| PASSENGERS | Met on arrival. |
| CALCUTTA: | GRINDLAY & Co. |
| LONDON: | GRINDLAY & Co. |

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| KOERBER | 5423 | A. Foresti | 1st Sept. |
| AFRICA | 4719 | E. Seberich | 1st October |
| KOERBER | 5423 | A. Foresti | 1st November |
| BOHEMIA | 4281 | G. Gillhuber | 16th " |
| AFRICA | 4719 | E. Seberich | 1st December |
| GRAZ | 3905 | .... | 16th " |

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| CHINA | 6017 | G. Berguglian | 29th December |

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice | Rs. 450 & 500 * |
| Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back | " 675 to 750 * |
| Saloon Class to London | " 545 " 635 * |
| Saloon Class to London and back | " 865 " 1020 * |
| Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice | 350 |
| Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back | " 525 |
| Intermediate Class to London | " 445 |
| Intermediate Class to London and back | " 715 |

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Single Class to Trieste or Venice | Rs. 450 |
| Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back | " 675 |
| Single Class to London | " 545 to 585 * |
| Single Class to London and back | " 865 to 945 * |

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer | Captain | Tons | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| Austria | G. Raicich | 7588 | 24th Aug. 1910 |

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

### BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

### WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

**BUYING DEPARTMENT.**—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

**PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.**—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

## SHIPPING.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| SYDNEY | 4,118 | Costa | 1st Sept. 1910, |
| SALAZIE | 4,147 | Riquier | 29th Sept. " |
| NERA | 5,538 | Martin | 27th Oct. " |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,130 | Lafont | 24th Nov. " |
| ARMAND BEHIC | 6,385 | X | 22nd Dec. " |
| AUSTRALIEN | 6,365 | X | 19th Jan 1911. |
| SALAZIE | 4,147 | Riquier | 16th Feb. " |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigatione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| NERA | 5,538 | Martin | 12th Aug. 1910. |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,130 | Lafont | 9th Sept " |

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

## BANKS.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £ 1,600,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | £ 800,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £ 800,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore

Tuticorin,
Chittagong,
Cochin,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy

Newera-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

### COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

### THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad-Sind and Karachi.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 35,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

## POONA RACES, 1910.

COMMENCING SATURDAY, 30TH JULY.

With the help of a GOOD BINOCULAR you can obtain

### THE BEST SPORT FOR YOUR MONEY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rs. 28-8. | The "VELDT" Binocular. A particularly large field and a good night glass. Suitable for Field, Marine or Theatre. |
| Rs. 35. | The "FLAMARION." A perfect field glass with achromatic lenses. Used by several Regiments in India and is considered most useful and a wonderful glass for all forms of sport. |
| Rs. 78-12. | Marcks' "PRISMATIC" Binocular. This glass compares favourably both in optical and mechanical construction with the best. Once carefully focussed always ready. |
| Rs. 70. | The "DERBY" Prismatic Binocular is English-made throughout. Possesses clear definition with a large field, can be focussed in a second. |
| Rs. 110. | GOERZ TRIEDER Binocular No. 20. Magnification 6x. Surface Magnification 36x. |
| Rs. 127. | GOERZ TRIEDER Binocular No. 30. Magnification 9x. Surface Magnification 81x. |
| Rs. 144. | GOERZ TRIEDER Binocular No. 40. Magnification 12x. Surface Magnification 144x. |

GOERZ TRIEDER Binocular exceeds the Magnifying power of any Binocular extant. They are practically powerful Telescopes in Binocular form.

The above prices include brown leather case with belt fittings and slings with each Binocular. Prices are subject to 10 per cent. discount for cash.

### MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

### QUININE ELIXIR
(ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE—A liqueur glass before or after meals.

OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,
RS. 5-12
FROM
MONGINI BROTHERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

## BANKS.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL PAID-UP | Yen 24,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUNDS | " 16,250,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London

Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien Mukden
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka

Ryojun Port Arthur
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tienling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKER:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort Bombay

### THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | Rs. 20,00,000 |
| Paid up Capital | " 17,62,500 |
| Reserve Fund | " 4,00,000 |

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

## BANKS.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL CALLED UP | " 50,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | " 1,75,000 |

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager

## PEARSE & CO.'S

CELEBRATED

KILN DRIED FLOUR
in 7lb. tin.

DOG AND SHIP BISCUITS
VERY SUPERIOR.

### PEARSE & CO.,

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

CHOICE
ENGLISH & ITALIAN
**PASTRY.**

### EMPIRE OF INDIA Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

**Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.**

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE TH
RATES AND CONDITIONS
OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the
ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

*Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from*

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

### MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

### Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

### BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 25th August, 1910, at 6-30 P. M.

**E. ALBAN WILLIAMS,**
Honorary Secretarary.

23rd July, 1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the H. H. The MAHARANA SHRI AJITSINGJI of DHRANGADHRA MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the office of Messrs. Ardesir, Hermusji, Dinshaw and Company, 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, at 3 P. M. (Standard Time), on SATURDAY, the 13th instant to consider, and if so, determined to pass an Extraordinary Resolution to the effect that it has been proved to the satisfaction of the said Company, that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same.

If the resolution is passed the meeting will be asked to appoint a liquidator to wind up the Company. Dated the 1st day of August, 1910.

**JAMES McDONALD,**
**S. C. DHONDY,**
કેવલરામ લાલચંદ દોડીઆ,
i. e., **KEVALRAM LALCHAND DODIA,**
Three of the Directors of the abovenamed Coy.

### THE PECHEY PHIPSON SANITARIUM FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, NASIK.

THIS SANITARIUM is situated close to NASIK Railway Station and consists of 15 small cottages in a compound of about 11 acres. It is intended to accommodate convalescents from Bombay of all races who cannot afford to go to a Hotel or Dak Bungalow. Each cottage is plainly furnished and male relatives are allowed to accompany their families.

The climate at Nasik from June to March is delightful, and the dry bracing air of the Deccan speedily restores health and strength to the jaded Bombay invalid.

No rent is charged, but a fee of Rs. 15 per mensem for a large cottage or Rs. 10 for a small one has to be paid to cover Bheesti and Halalkhore charges.

The cottages are granted for one month at a time.

The sanitarium is under the personal supervision of a European Superintendent (Mr. J. M. Dart) who does all that is possible to make visitors comfortable.

Application for cottages should be made to

THE HONORARY SECRETARIES,
Pechey Phipson Sanitarium for Women
and Children,
6, Apollo Street,
Bombay.

### THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

**Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—**
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

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FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

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### NEMESIS AGUE SPECIFIC,

is a rational Remedy for Ague, Malarial, Bilious, Plague and other Fevers. A General Bitter Tonic, and Heart Stimulent. Per bottle, Re. 1.

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A wonder of the Age. The Family Remedy. Instantaneous cure for Cholera, Colic, Cramp, Dyspepsia, Griping.

☞ See the Trade-mark of a Wading Bird. Per bottle—Ans. 8 and Ans. 14.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
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WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

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J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

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## EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
AND
EVERY NIGHT at usual time :

GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

1.—No followers allowed.
2.—Mysterious armour.
3.—Tempting necklace.
4.—The knot in the handkerchief.
5.—A Cannon duel.
6.—Ranson's folly.
7.—Before and after.

FOOLSHEAD AND MAX LINDER IN THEIR EXCENTRICITIES.

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ENTITLED
"ACROSS INDIA WITH AN Rs. 8 CAMERA,"
BY
Mr. FRANK ANDERSON, M.A.,
AT THE
Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, Fort.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13th, at 9-15 p. m.

ADMISSION, As. 8.

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### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital ........................ £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ........................ £1,600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ........ £1,200 000

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2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

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J. S. BRUCE,
Acting Agent.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ........................ $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ........ $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ........................ $ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ........................ £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

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BATAVIA
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HONGKONG
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KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)
LONDON
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

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*FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS and the AGED.*

**BENGER'S FOOD** *assists nature.*

It is used mixed with fresh new milk and forms a delicate and nutritive cream which is enjoyed and assimilated when other foods disagree. It is entirely free from rough and indigestible particles which produce irritation in delicate stomachs.

"The Lancet" describes it as "Mr. Benger's admirable preparation." Mothers and interested persons are requested to write for Booklet "Benger's Food and How to Use it." This contains a "Concise Guide to the Rearing of Infants," and practical information on the care of Invalids, Convalescents, and the Aged. Post free on application to Benger's Food Ltd., Otter Works, Manchester, Eng.

*Benger's Food is sold in tins by Druggists, etc., everywhere.* 821

### NOTICE.

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The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

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"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

THE INDIAN CARPET MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 5 Rotherfield Street, SELLS SINGLE CARPETS, at Wholesale Rates. Inspection solicited.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ACCESSORIES, SPARES, Etc.—The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14 Hummum Street, Fort, have just received from England a fresh lot of best Motor Accessories, Musical Horns, Spark Tensifiers, etc, and are selling anything and everything for MOTOR CARS, at very LOW PRICES.

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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

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NATURAL APERIENT WATER
*FILLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA PEST, HUNGARY.*

Make your own Cigarette
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## BONUS YEAR 1910.

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ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
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Total Funds exceed ... ... £19,670,000
Total Revenue for 1909 exceeded. £4,280,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent, per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
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NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE
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KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

### THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
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H. G. W. MEIKLE, F.F.A.,
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### THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID ........................ £27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS ...... £12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE ............ £ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

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HEAD OFFICE :—SHANGHAI.

A BRITISH Company—Offices in all Eastern Ports.

Collecting Agencies in London and on the Continent.

THAT this well-managed Company has gained the confidence of the insuring public of the East and Far East is evidenced by the marvellous growth during its twelve years of existence, as the statement and comparison here given proof :—

| | 1906 Rs. | 1910 Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Insurance in force... | 3,68,02,378 | 5,67,83,828 |
| Assets ............... | 52,80,240 | 1,26,22,875 |
| Total Income ...... | 28,83,602 | 53,49,837 |
| INSURANCE FUND ... | 51,43,380 | 1,23,25,218 |

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Security of POLICY-HOLDERS :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| With Trustees at Shanghai...... | 2,00,000 |
| Trustees, Messrs. H. C. Gulland, J. C. Hanson, & Alex. McLeod. With Board of Trade, England. | 3,00,000 |

The Company issues all the latest and approved plans of Insurance at the minimum rates consistent with safety.

HOLLAND & MOSS, Ld.,
General Managers for Bombay Presidency and C. P.
P. O. Box 102, or Dean Lane,
Fort, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.

### GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1909.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Policies issued (net) ...6,514 for | | £. | 1,986,394 |
| New Premiums (1909) | ... | „ | 90,965 |
| Surplus on transactions for above period | ... | „ | 273,119 |
| Annual Income | ... | „ | 1,422,802 |
| Assets | ... | „ | 10,315,985 |
| Total Payments under Policies | ... | „ | 25,606,534 |

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
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## REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.

## BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

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"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

## VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, &c. improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

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THE MICHELIN TYRE CO., LTD.,
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After the TARGA FLORIO, May 16th, 1910, the

## CATALONIA CUP

Spain. May 29th, 1910.

was won on

## MICHELIN TYRES,

which were also fitted to

The FIRST FOUR CARS.

STOCKISTS.

FRENCH MOTOR CAR AND ELECTRIC CO.,
55, Bentinck Street,
CALCUTTA.

RUSSA ENGINEERING WORKS, LTD.,
Head Office : Fairlie Place,
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BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
Hornby Road Fort,
BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE Bombay Gazette

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

*SECOND EDITION.*

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

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### J. & R. TENNENT'S

PILSENER BEER,
The best Refresher in India.
Insist upon having the original Brand.
Refuse Substitutes.
To be had of all WINE DEALERS.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

### BRANDIES.

Shipped by T. HINE & Co., COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)

T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(of very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ........................ Rs. 120

T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ........................ Rs. 63

T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ........................ Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India :—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS :
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
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Stephens
Inks

## Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines | ... | ... Re. 1-0 |
| Each succeeding line ... | ... | ... „ 0-8 |

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Insertion ... | ... | Rs. 6-0 | Per Inch. |
| Second Insertion | ... | „ 3-8 | do. |
| Third Insertion ... | ... | „ 3-0 | do. |
| Fourth Insertion | ... | „ 2-8 | do. |
| Fifth and upwards | ... | „ 2-0 | do. |
| Minimum charge | ... | „ 6-0 | do. |

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made,

### THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

| | | | | Town. | Post. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yearly | ... | ... | ... | Rs. 12 | Rs. 15 |
| Half-yearly... | ... | ... | | „ 7 | „ 8 |
| Quarterly | ... | ... | ... | „ 4 | „ 5 |

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

EMPIRE THEATRE.

LESSEE & MANAGER.....M. E. BANDMANN.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
Presents the
BANDMANN OPERA CO.,
50 LONDON ARTISTS 50
Opening Night,
MONDAY, 22ND AUGUST,
THE
ARCADIANS.

Tues., Aug. 23rd, 'Our Miss Gibbs'; Wed., 'A Waltz Dream'; Thur., 'The Earl and The Girl'; Frid., 'The Yeoman of the Guard'; Sat., 'The Gay Gordons'; Mon. and Tues., 'The Dollar Princess'; Wed., 'The Orchid'; Sept. 1st, Thur., 'The Dairymaids'; Frid., 'The Girls of Gottenberg'; Sat. 'Dear Little Denmark'; Mon., 'The Cingalee'; Tues., 'The King of Cadonia'; Wed., 'Miss Hook of Holland'; Thur., 'Lady Madcap'; Frid., 'The Mikado'; Sat., will be announced later.

PRICES: Rs. 5, 3, 1; Boxes, Rs. 50, 40, 30.
PLAN NOW OPEN at S. ROSE & CO.
Doors open at 8-30, Commences 9-30.

# DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, August 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 1-2 per cent. Consols ... ... | 81 1-16—1-8 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes ... ... | 97 1-4unchgd |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ... ... | 95 unchgd |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Government Securities | 84 1-16unchgd |
| Bar Silver in London ... ... | 24 7-16+1-16 |
| Do. 2 months hence... | 24 7-16+1-16 |
| Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet—week. | |
| Silver in New York ... ... | 52 7-8—1-8 |
| Exchange on London at Paris Fcs— ... | 25-23+1 |
| Do. Berlin ... | 20 45+1-2 |
| Do. New York | 4 85 3-4unchgd |
| Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 9-6-1910. | |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight... | 25-16 unchgd |
| Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight. | 3 1-4 unchgd |
| Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... | 2 7-8 unchgd |
| Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... | 3 1-2 unchgd |
| Interest day to-day loans ... ... | 1 1-8 unchgd |
| Do. of day market loans ... | 1 1-4 unchgd |
| Bar Gold (per oz.) ... | 77 9 unchgd |
| Exchange on India 30 days' sight. 1-3-27-32 (Bank buying rate). | |

MANCHESTER, August 9.

## COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

| | |
|---|---|
| Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot. ... | Quiet. |
| Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ... | Steady. |
| Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian... | Quiet. |
| Tone of Manchester Market ... | Steady. |
| Total day's Sales at Liverpool ... | 5,000 |
| Do. day's Sales on Spot and for Exp | 300 |
| Do. day's Sales of East Indian ... | 50 |
| Do. day's Imports a ... ... ... | 14,?00 |
| Mid Americans ... ... ... ... | 8-40+9 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. ... ... ... | 12 11-16+1-3 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton Delivery | A.-S | S.-O. | O.-N. |
| | 7·79 | 7·41 | 7·23 |
| | —1 | —3 | —2 |
| Mid. Uplands | N.-D. | D.-J. | J.-F. |
| | 7·14 | 7·11 | 7·10 |
| G. O. C. | —2 | —2 | —2 |
| | F.-M. | M.-A. | A.-M. |
| Liverpool | 7·10 | 7·10 | 7·10 |
| | —2 | —2 | —2 |

YARN.

| | |
|---|---|
| 40s Banner Mill Twist ... | 11 1.2 |
| George Mayalls Yarn ... | 11 1-4 |

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 5.

COTTON:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... | 1,000 |
| Do. Last year ... ... ... | 3,000 |
| Do. Exports to Great Britain ... | ...... |
| Do. Exports to Continent ... ... | 1,000 |
| Spot Cotton ... ... ... | 16·00—5 |

Futures Month of Oct. 13·79—12 } Declined owing to favorable weather report and advanced later on bull support and short covering.
Do do Dec. 13·69—10 }

NEW ORLEANS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans | ...15 1-8 unchgd |
| Futures at New Orleans ... | ... Oct. 13·55—13 |
| Do. at New Orleans ... | ... Dec. 13·54—14 |
| Tone of futures ... | ... Steady. |

LONDON, August 9.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Cotton Stock in London. ... ... | 8·2 1-8 |
| Do. Total Visible Supply... ... | 8·7 1/2 |
| Do. Total Visible Supply East Indian | 2·11 |
| Do. Quantity in Sight ... ... | 6·6 |

## WHEAT.

White Karachi...36 3-8 July-August—London—Done
South Australian ...38 3-4 Aug.-Sept.—Sellers.

## SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship. ... 42 1-4
Do. Months—August Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 41 1-2
Do. Months—August-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc,—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore ... ... 39
Do. Months—August-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 69 1-4
Do. Months—August-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Buyers.
Tone of Linseed—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... ... 65
Do. Months—August-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

## RUBBER.

Para Rubber 7-10—Sellers Firmer.

## COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio No. 7 quality. 9

## SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F.
India double bags, ... ... 14 7 1-2
Months of Shipment, Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

## METAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Copper Braziers ... ... | ... £ 67 1-4 |
| Yellow Metal ... ... | ... d 6 |

NILL BROS. REPORT.

Texas drought continues but will do no harm it it rains soon. Elsewhere crop accounts are good.

## ARRIVALS.

"Struthleven."

BOMBAY, AUGUST 10.

## EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady at 1s. 3 31-32d. both for T.T. and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits.

We quote:—

Bank's selling—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. Ready... ... ... | ... 1s. 3 31-32d. |
| D. D. Mail ... ... | ... 1s. 4d. |
| T. T. Forward ... ... | 1s. 4d. Sept. |

Bank's Buying—

| | |
|---|---|
| Private D. D. Ready ... | ... 1s. 4 1-32d. |
| Credits 3 m/s " ... | ... 1s. 4 5-32d. |
| " " Forward ... | ...1s. 4 9-32d. Jan. |
| " 6 m/s Ready ... | ... 1s. 4 5-16d |
| Francs 3 m/s " ... | ... 169 3-4 |
| Marks 3 m/s " ... | ... 138 1/4 |
| 60 d/s. Hongkong ... | ... 132 |
| " Shanghai ... | ... 176 1-2 |
| " Japan ... | ... 150 1-4 |

## GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Government paper rates have remained at 96-5 ready and 96-2 forward for the whole day with little doing.

## BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1-16 down both for ready and forward at 24 7-16 and New York also declined by 1-8 at 52 7-8.

Locally the silver market was easier and opened at Rs. 71-6-0, but late in the evening sellers were in the bazar, hence market declined to Rs. 71-4-0 and as demand seemed improving, advanced by an anna to Rs. 71-5-0 at the close.

The gold market was steady.

## GOLD.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 touch Fakirsett ... ... | 23 | 8 | 0 |
| 97 touch Chintu ... ... | 23 | 7 | 0 |
| Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch | 24 | 0 | 6 |
| National Bank ... ... | 24 | 3 | 6 |
| Chartered Bank ... ... | 24 | 1 | 3 |
| Sovereigns Shield ... ... | 15 | 3 | 0 |
| Do. Dragon ... ... | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Australian ... ... ... | 24 | 3 | 0 |
| English Gold ... ... | 24 | 2 | 0 |
| Native Bullion ... ... | 24 | 1 | 2 |
| Indian Specie Bank ... ... | 24 | 1 | 3 |

## SILVER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 117 1-2 Penny ... ... | 71 | 2 | 6 |
| 117 Penny Ready ... ... | 71 | 1 | 0 |
| Local per tola ... ... | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| FUTURES. | | | |
| First Settlement ... ... | 71 | 5 | 0 |
| Second do ... ... | 71 | 7 | 0 |

## SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed:—Steady. Prices advanced by an anna. London market advanced by 1-2.
Rapeseed:—Steady. Unchanged.
Wheat:—Steady. Poor demand.
Gingellyseed:—Strong. No stocks.
Cottonseed, etc:—Steady.

| Description. | Rate. |
|---|---|
| Linseed, Bold ... | ...Rs. 12 0 |
| Linseed, Small ... | ... " 11 12 |
| Linseed, Brown ... | ... " 12 8 |
| RAPESEED— | |
| Brown Cawnpore ... | ... " 6 5 0 |
| Yellow do. ... | ... " 6 15 0 |
| Do. Gujarat ... | ... " 7 0 0 |
| Brown Katni ... | ... " 7 4 0 |
| Poppyseed ... | ... " 9 14 0 |
| Castorseed ... | ... " 10 0 0 |
| WHEAT— | |
| Pissi ... | ... " 33 to 35 |
| Hard Red ... | ... " 32 to 34 |
| Gingellyseed— | |
| Yellow Hinganghat | ... " 52 to 56 |
| Rai Khandesh— | |
| Mowraseed... ... | ... " 7 3 0 |
| Groundnuts ... | ... " 45 0 0 |
| Cottonseed ... | ... " 25 to 27 |
| Maize ... | ... " 18 to 19 |

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 9th August:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat ... ... | 26,649 cwts |
| Linseed ... ... | 7,871 " |
| Rapeseed ... ... | 2,450 " |
| Gingellyseed ... ... | 421 " |
| Poppyseed ... ... | 1,820 " |
| Groundnuts... ... | 267 " |
| Castorseed ... ... | 3,301 " |
| Rice... ... ... | 2,522 " |
| Myrabollams ... ... | 1,148 " |
| Cottonseed ... ... | 13,717 " |
| Mowraseed ... ... | 5,439 " |
| Gram ... ... | 547 " |
| Joowar ... ... | 67 " |
| Maize ... ... | 24 " |

## SPINNINGS.

Petits are quoted Rs. 2,775 for September and the market is flat.

## BANKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Bombay ... ... | 1,522 1-2 |
| Bank of India ... ... | 67 |
| Indian Specie Bank ... ... | 52 1-2 |

## MILLS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Davids ... ... ... | 403 3/4 |
| Maneckji Petit ... ... | 2,775 |

## PRESSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| New Berar... ... ... | 560 |
| New Mofussil ... ... | 825 |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay E. S. and T. Co. Ord. ... | 98 |
| Bombay E. S. and T. C. Pref. ... | 168 |
| Bombay Steam Navigation Pref | 287 1-2 |
| Colaba Land and Mill ... | 1,160 |
| Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ... | 16 |
| Treacher & Co ... ... | 520 X.D. |

## RAILWAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tapti-Valley ... ... | 472 1-2 C. D. |

## COTTON.

Liverpool was 1 to 3 points down, New York 5 down and New York futures 12 and 10 down. Our market at Colaba was steady and demand from the Mills and Exporters was very little. Prices for ready lots declined by Re. 1 to Rs. 2. Liverpool Opener showed 1 point up. The market for futures remained steady and sellers being few prices declined by Re. 1 to Rs. 2. Good Broach opened at Rs. 305, but sellers being few declined to Rs. 304 at the close.

We learn of the following purchases:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Japan T Co | ...Chikli | ... 290 |
| 100 | Japan T Co | ...Amraoti | ... 284 |
| 100 | Japan T Co | ...Dhamangaon | ... 285 |
| 100 | Japan T Co | ...Wardha | ... 305 |
| 100 | Shorabji mills | ...Sawjin | ... 316 |
| 200 | Shorabji mills | ...Khangson | ...279 Jan. |
| 300 | Shorabjimills | ...Bengal | ...268 Nov. |
| 200 | Currimbhai mills | ...Bengal | ... 270 |
| 100 | Bamji & Co | ...Bengal | ... 258 |
| 200 | Jubilee mills | ...Parbhani | ... 285 |
| 100 | Curla mills | ...Parbhani | ... 285 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal Hand Gin. Fine | ... 275 |
| " F Good | ... 263 |
| Bengal Machine Gin. Fine | ... 291 |
| " F Good | ... 279 |
| Sind Punjab Fine | ... 291 |
| " F Good | ... 279 |
| Khandesh Fine | ... 290 |
| " F Good | ... 280 |
| Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine | ... 300 |
| " F Good | ... 290 |
| Akola Khangaum Fine | ... 298 |
| " F Good | ... 288 |
| Amraoti Fine | ... 298 |
| " F Good | ... 288 |
| Yeotmal Fine | ... 305 |
| " F Good | ... 295 |
| Nagpore Fine | ... 306 |
| " F Good | ... 296 |
| Wardha Hinganghat Fine | ... 312 |
| " F Good | ... 302 |
| Methia Fine | ... 290 |
| " F Good | ... 280 |
| Broach Gin Fine | ... 325 |
| " F Good | ... 315 |
| Sawginned Good | ... 316 |
| Coompta Ginned | ... 315 |
| Westerns H. G. | ... 297 |
| Do M G | ... 303 |
| FUTURES. | |
| Broach Good | ... 304 |
| Bengal F G | ... 238 |

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 9th August:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Khandeish ... ... ... | 138 Bales |
| Central India ... ... | ... " |
| Barsi and Nagur ... ... | ... " |
| Berar ... ... ... | ... " |
| Central Provinces ... | ... " |
| Oomras ... ... ... | 138 " |
| Dholera ... ... ... | 178 " |
| Broach ... ... ... | ... " |
| Coompta and Dharwar ... | 98 " |
| Westerns ... ... ... | 87 " |
| Bengals (N. W. P.) ... | ... " |
| Rajputana... ... ... | 124 " |
| Sind ... ... ... | 129 " |
| Persian ... ... ... | ... " |
| Egyptian ... ... ... | 46 " |
| Other sorts ... ... | ... " |
| Egyptian ... ... ... | ... " |
| Total... | 800 " |

LIVERPOOL, August 10.

Opening Tone and Prices.

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone ... ... | ... Quiet. |
| Estimated Sales ... ... | ... 6,000 |
| Total Imports ... ... | ...... |
| Future Delivery Prices:— | |
| Aug.—Sept ... ... | 7·80 + 1 |
| Sept.—Oct. ... ... | 7·42 + 1 |
| Oct.—Nov.. ... ... | 7·22unchanged |
| Nov.—Dec. ... ... | 7·15 + 1 |
| Dec.—Jan. ... ... | 7·12 + 1 |
| Jan.—Feb. ... ... | 7·11 + 1 |
| Feb.—Mar. ... ... | 7·11 + 1 |
| Mar.—Apl. ... ... | 7·11 + 1 |
| Apl.—May ... ... | 7·11 + 1 |

## FREIGHTS.

| Ports. | Seed. | Cotton. |
|---|---|---|
| Antwerp | 13 6 | 15 0 |
| Dunkirk | 13 6 | 14 0 |
| Havre | 14 0 | 15 0 |
| Hull | 15 0 | ...... |
| Liverpool | 12 6 | 12 6 |
| Marseilles | 12 6 | 12 6 |
| Genoa | 13 6 | 14 6 |
| London | ...... | ...... |
| Hamburg | 14 0 | 15 0 |
| Trieste | 12 6 | 13 6 |
| Venice | 12 6 | 13 6 |
| Open Ports | Sept. | 13 6 |
| | Oct. | 13 9 |
| | Nov. | 14 0 |
| | Dec. | 14 6 |
| | Jan.-Mar. | 14 6 |

The market is firm.

## METALS.

| We quote:— | lbs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Copper Braziers 4×4 ... | 21<br>28<br>35<br>42<br>56<br>63<br>70<br>77<br>81 | Rs. 53 4 |
| Yellow Metal Sheets ... | 21<br>28 | " 44 6 |
| | 35<br>42 | " 44 10 |
| | 49<br>56 | " 44 2 |
| Tin Ingots. ... | ... | " 40 4 |
| Spelter S M ... | ... | " 17 10 |
| M M ... | ... | |
| J ... | ... | |
| G ... | ... | |
| Georgshutte ... | ... | " 22 0 |
| Copper Ingots K S. ... | ... | " 49 0 |
| Copper Sheetings... lbs. 8. 10. 12, 14 | | " 60 0 |
| Yellow Metal Sheetings lbs. 14, 16 10-12 | | " 46 8 |
| | 10-12 14-16 | 48 0 |

## IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Tuesday, August 9.

SILVER.

| No. of Packages. | Bullions. | Coin. Govt. of India Rs. | Coin. Other coin. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 142 Bars ... | 2,50,000 | ... | ... |
| 405 Bars ... | 8,25,000 | ... | ... |
| 1212 Bars ... | 2,250,000 | ... | ... |
| 73 Bars ... | 1,40,000 | ... | ... |

| Importers. | | Vessel. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eastern Bank Ltd | ... | Delhi | Hongkong |
| Hongkong Bank | ... | do | Shanghai |
| do | ... | do | do |
| Mercantile Bank | ... | do | Colombo |

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 8th August, 1910.

| By | Bars. | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway ...... | 38 | 44,820 |
| B. B. & C. I. Railway. | 41 | 48,939 |

## DAILY EXPORTS—AUG. 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—20 bales wool B Hurbham, 16 cwt oil cakes, Bergmann and Hoffmann.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—10 cases opium, P and O S N and Co 52 cwt gum myrrh, A H Mawji and Co 4 bales carpets, L and F Barroclough and Co, 4 bales carpets, Towner and Co; 25 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co 6 cases bristles, J A Begbie and Co 51 cwt gum, R Damji and Co 24 cwt bees wax J M Rehmtoola.

FOR MALTA.

Egypt s—2 bales carpets, Pahoomall Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—63 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewandas and Co; 1,160 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Nonsuch s—6,250 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 170 cwts cottonseed, V Odhawji.

Glenclunny s—400 cwts dillseed, Baur and Krause; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, L Drefuse and Co; 40,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Othello s—7,500 cwts cottonseed, L Drefuse and Co; 12,000 cwts cottonseed, W Beehar.

FOR ANTWERP.

Glenclunny s—11,581 cwts myrabolams, A Khimji 20 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co; 220 bales cotton, S Framji and Co; 96 cwts gum, R Damji and Co.

Ariel s—200 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 215 bales hemp and 271 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co; 1,050 cwts myrabolams A Khimji: 1,962 cwts linseed, M Valabhdas.

FOR GENOA.

Siracusa s—100 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Siracusa s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co. Ld.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 500 bales twist, S J David and Co; 10 cases opium, P and O S N and Co; 90 cwts gum hysabole, A H Mowji and Co; 75 bales twist Framji Sons and Co; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Capri s—330 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co; 1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—500 bales twist, S J David and Co; 5 bales grey twist cloth, Fleming Shaw and Co; 125 bales grey twist cloth, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—400 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Hakata Maru s—112 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MELBOURNE.

Nera s—100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

## MARCKS AND COMPANY.

THE twenty-fifth ordinary general meeting of Marcks and Company, Limited was held at the Company's offices, Mr. R. Kennedy presiding.

The report showed that the amount available for distribution including balance from last year was Rs. 43,448 11-6 and the directors recommended that it should be distributed as follows:—Dividend at Rs. 6 per share: Rs. 24,000; balance to be carried to next year: Rs. 19,448-11-6.

Mr. Kennedy moved the adoption of the report. In doing so, he said that he was very sorry that the board had to make a reduction in the dividend, but that was due to the outstandings which came to a very large amount.

Mr. Manji Currimbhoy seconded the proposition.

Mr. Eknath R. Khote and Mr. R. B. Paymaster suggested that no reduction should be made in the dividend and the usual Rs. 10 dividend ought to be paid.

After some discussion, the Board agreed to pay Rs. 8 as dividend.

The report was approved and adopted.

A dividend of Rs. 8 was declared. Mr. Kennedy's appointment as director in place of Mr. Kenneth E. Mackenzie was confirmed, and Mr. Geo. Mackenzie was re-elected a director.

As there was a feeling in the meeting of appointing an Indian director, Mr. Manji Currimbhoy was elected as a fourth director of the Company.

Mr. F. L. McAfee was appointed auditor on a remuneration of Rs. 300 per annum.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

## THE TURKISH CIGARETTE.

There is every indication that the condition of the manufacturer of Turkish tobacco in the United Kingdom which for some years past has been going from bad to worse, is fast approaching a climax, says the "Pall Mall Gazette" and, indeed, the smaller manufacturer is face to face with extinction. The position at present is that owing to the scantiness of the crops of late years, the supply of unmanufactured leaf tobacco is not sufficient to meet the demand, which has resulted in an increase of prices amounting between the years 1904 and 1909 to from 200 to 300 per cent., whereas, owing to keen competition and other conditions of the trade, it has been impossible to raise the price of the manufactured article as a set off against this. Leading manufacturers of Turkish tobacco in London are strongly advocating the formation of an association, each member of which would bind himself under a heavy penalty to raise his prices all round, as they consider that it is only by some such concerted action that any improvement in the present unpleasant outlook can be brought about. The difficulty of forming such an association as that proposed appears to be that the larger manufacturers have a stock of tobacco in bond, bought at the cheaper rates, sufficient to meet their requirements for the next three to five years, and are therefore in a position to hold out until the crops improve and there is a consequent reduction in prices, an advantage the smaller manufacturer is unable to avail himself of. But should no improvement take place in a very short time, the large dealers will find themselves in the same position as their smaller brethren, and will be compelled to take some action. This all points to the Turkish cigarette becoming in the near future a luxury which only those who do not have to pay particular attention to the tightness or otherwise of their purse strings will be able to enjoy.

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MR. MUDDIMAN, C.S., has been confirmed as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, vice Mr. Sheepshanks who will continue to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India till the return of Mr. Macpherson from leave.

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GOWAN—August 4, at Pachmarhi, C P, the wife of Hyde Gowan, I.C.S., of a son.

DEATHS.

ECKBERT—August 7, at the General Hospital, Madras, of enteric fever, August A Eckert, Assistant of Messrs Carl Simon Soehne, Madras, aged 27 years.

HALL—August 7, at her residence, Hope Ville, Royapuram, Mrs Jane Maria Hall, relict of the late Surgeon-Captain Samuel Hall, I S M D, retired, aged 73 years.

O'DONNELL—July 24, at Pachmarhi, Col. A C O'Donnell, late of the 39th Garhwal Rifles, Commandant and Chief Instructor of the School of Musketry.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 17m; Sun sets, 7h. 8m. High water, 2-58m, 2-57a; Low water, 8-31m. 9-22a.

Bombay Merchants' Bank, First Annual Ordinary General Meeting, Motilal Mansions, Appollo-street, 3 p.m.

Entertainment to the Hon. Sir John and Lady Muir-Mackenzie, Shanti Bhawan, Pedder-road 6-15 p.m.

Maxim—"All truth must not be told at all times."

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Hymalaya," with the English Mails of the 29th ultimo, which left Aden at 6 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer "Egypt" will leave Bombay harbour at 2-30 p. m. on Saturday next.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of July was 2,390, the daily Average being 77. The total total of new admission was 962, classified as follows:—Parsis 531, Hindu 330, other caste 101. The total number of children vaccinated was 55.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Hakata Maru," will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 a.m., to-morrow, Friday. Parcel mail for Japan closes at the New G. P. O. at 9-30 a.m., on the same day.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia, per s.s. "Nera", will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-30 p.m., on Friday the 12th instant.

A FATAL FALL.—A Hindu boy named Dwarkadas Mahadeoji, aged six years, residing with his parents of Vithalwadi, was playing on the balcony on the third floor of his house yesterday when a steam roller came on the road and the boy climbed upon the railing to see it, when he overbalanced himself and fell on the hood of a passing Victoria and then on the road. He was picked in an unconscious state and taken into his house where he died last night, the death being due to fracture of the skull.

EDWARD MEMORIAL MEETING AT KURLA.—A public meeting was convened at Kurla on the 6th instant with the object of collecting funds for a memorial in honour of our late King-Emperor. Most of the leading men of the town were present. Dr. M. J. Mistry who was proposed to the chair, exhorted them to come forward with as much money as they can to the worthy memory of our late Emperor. Dr. C. N. Bhave, a member of the Kurla Municipality, explained to the audience in Marathi what Dr. Mistry had said in English. Mr. N. B. Ranade, Editor of the well-known "20th Century Anglo-Marathi Dictionary," dwelt on the regime of our late Emperor and his mission as a peace-maker. The President thought it expedient to forward the collected money to the Grand Memorial Committee of Bombay to which all agreed. In the end pretty leaflets containing a beautiful sonnet in Marathi in Memorial of King Edward VII composed by Mr. S. N. Thosar B.A., L.L.B., were distributed as the same was being sung by the School boys.

## BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, in the Municipal Office, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding.

MAHIM ROADS.

A letter from Mr. S. L. Lopez, submitting for consideration, a proposal to open up the Mahim portion of the Island by the provision of two roads, and stating that the provision of these roads would popularise the woods and encourage the construction of private villas, was forwarded to the Corporation for disposal, and so was the Commissioner's report thereon, which has already been published in these columns.

The Committee forwarded to the Commissioner for remarks a letter from Mr. K. S. Sanghani, in which he stated that he had designed a new kind of machine which could generate power even by burning stable litter and refuse, including straw, animal dung, tree leaves and all other such inflammable stuff at the rate of not less than 30,000 foot lbs. per each pound of the litter, etc., consumed.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL LOAN.

AT the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Commissioner, submitted the result of the tenders for the Bombay Municipal loan of Rs. 15 lakhs. The following was the result:—

Total amount of tenders received: Rs. 54,88,500.
Tenders accepted in full: Rs. 14,08,500.
Balance accepted in part: Rs. 91,500.
Maximum rate received: Rs. 100-1 per cent.
Minimum rate accepted to make up the full amount of the loan: Rs. 99-6 per cent.
Average rate of tenders accepted: Rs. 99-9-4 per cent.

## THE BANDMANN OPERA CO.

The Company will be once more in our midst and will open at the Empire Theatre for a short season commencing on Monday, the 22nd of this month. The Company needs no introduction, and the theatre-going public of Bombay will hail with delight the news that their former favourites, Mr. Harry Cole and Miss Leon are still in the Company's role. The Company has been further strengthened by a Miss Dorothy Temple who is taking leading parts and whose services have been kindly lent to Mr. Bandmann by Mr. George Edwardes. Miss Temple has had an excellent career at the Gaiety and Daly's Theatres, London, and possesses a pleasing presence and graceful vivacity that should win her much popularity. The repertoire chosen for the season should meet with general approval, as a glance at the booking at Rose and Co. reveals the fact that seats are rapidly being reserved, although there is still a fortnight ahead before the Company opens here. The following pieces will be staged during the season:—"The Arcadians," "Our Miss Gibbs," "A Waltz Dream," "The Earl and the Girl," "The Yeoman of the Guards," "The Gay Gordons," "The Dollar Princess," "The Dairy-Maids," "The Girls of Gottenberg, Dear Little Denmark," "The Cingalee," "The King of Cadonia, Miss Hook of Holland," "Lady Madcap" and "The Mikado." As the season promises to be a record one, intending patrons are requested to have their seats booked at Rose's early.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 88, Farringdon Road, London, England.

# HIGH COURT.

## REFERENCE FROM BELGAUM.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of the reference made by Mr. E. Clements, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, in the case in which Madad Bhimya was charged with murder.

Mr. V. V. Bhadgamkar appeared for the accused, while the Government Pleader was for the Crown.

The accused, a village mahar, goaded to desperation by the conduct of the deceased, his next door neighbour, who had been quarrelling with him constantly for two years, at about midnight of the 19th April last, cut the deceased's throat with an axe while he was asleep on the plinth in front of his house.

The jury by a majority of four to one found the accused not guilty; the Sessions Judge, disagreeing with that verdict, unhesitatingly believed the two confessions of the accused and the evidence led against him and referred the case to the High Court.

After hearing the arguments, their Lordships convicted the accused and sentenced him to death.

## "EK SHLOKI GITA."

### Author's Appeal.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton heard the appeal of Keshav Narayan Damle who was convicted by Mr. K. R. Bomanji, District Magistrate of Dhulia of writing a seditious book entitled "Ek Shloki Gita" and sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment.

Mr G. G. Nadkarni, instructed by Mr. M. W. Bhat, appeared for the accused and the Government Pleader was for the Crown.

The facts of this case have been reported on a former occasion when the appeal of the Peader Deo, the co-accused in this case was argued in this Court.

It was argued by Mr. Nadkarni that the book was not seditious and that there was no animus in the mind of the author.

When the Court rose for the day, Mr. Nadkarni had not concluded his remark and further hearing was adjourned.

# POLICE NEWS.

## ALLEGED NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

### Accused Acquitted.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Spiers charged Mr. Joseph H. Wass with driving his motor car in a negligent manner on the 6th July and thereby causing the death of one Ganesh Sadan. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, defended the accused.

Dr. J. McQuin, House Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, deposed that the deceased who was brought to the hospital died from sceptic poisoning, which, in his opinion, might have been caused by the dirty rags that had been tied round the knee over the wound.

The accused in his written statement stated that while he was nearing the Church Gate Station the deceased suddenly came out on the road from the side footpath on the left, and before the accused had any time to give a warning or to pull up the car, the collision occurred. It was a very dark and stormy night, accompanied by rain, and the car was going at a speed of about 10 to 11 miles an hour. The wind was against them. He did not notice any person on the road all the way from Churney Road to the scene of accident. It took place so suddenly that the accident was inevitable.

His Worship discharging the accused said, Lohari, one of the witnesses had stated that he and the accused were walking along the road, while the evidence of Mr. Young and the statement made by the deceased to Inspector Spiers showed that Lohari's statement was incorrect. The deceased in his statement had told Inspector Spiers that he and Lohari were walking on the footpath and when they stepped out on the road they found themselves in front of the motor car, and before he could get out of the way he was knocked down. The car was on the proper side of the road and there was nothing to shew that the accused drove in a rash and negligent manner. After the accident, the accused and Mr. Young did everything to render assistance. No case had been made out against the accused. The accused was acquitted.

## PAKMODIA STREET RIOTING.

### A Sequel.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Lewis charged Sulleman Musaji Alibhoy Tajbhai, Nurbhai Jafferbhoy, Abdul Hussain Musaji, Abdul Hussain Essaji and Fatmabai, a woman, with doing an illegal act, to wit, wantonly and maliciously taking a photograph of one Pian Shah, knowing that the act would likely lead to the offence of rioting being committed and with abetment. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Messrs. Vicaji F. Vicaji and Billimoria, pleaders, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that on the 17th February last the accused Fatmabai engaged the complainant Pian Shah in conversation outside a tea-shop, and while they were thus engaged, the other accused attempted to photograph them. They were, however, detected and the complainant called a policeman and had the accused arrested.

His Worship said that taking a snapshot was not an illegal act, and moreover it appeared from the evidence that the accused had arranged to take the photograph from inside a house, so that there should be no disturbance. The accused were acquitted and discharged.

## ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad gave his decision in the case in which Haji Mahomed Khan Mahomed, a Mahomedan, stood charged with breach of trust. It appeared from evidence that the accused, in December last, advertised for a sleeping partner with Rs. 5,000 for taking up a contract in the Thana District. A Parsee named Sorabji Hirjibhai Baxter entered into negotiations with the accused and ultimately agreed to enter into partnership with him. The accused undertook to give in security two quarries at Domboli and Titwala, and a piece of land at Thana for a sum of Rs. 5,400 required for the contract business and which sum Baxter agreed to advance. While the deed of partnership was being prepared it was ascertained the quarry at Titwala and the piece of land at Thana did not belong to the accused. The accused pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 500 with the alternative of four months' rigorous imprisonment.

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THE report of a wonderful new hygienic dairy comes, of course, from America. Mr. Alexander Peacock, a millionaire, has completed plans for a model dairy farm to cost £10,000. It will consist of 155 acres, with 150 pedigree stock imported from Canada, and (says the "Daily Telegraph") will be situated at Plum, a township near Pittsburg. The barn—one might also say, without desecration, the cows' boarding-house—will be as fine as many a country dwelling, and will be equipped with every modern convenience. A room with bath for a cow sounds preposterous; but this will be literally true of the Peacock dairy. The bathrooms will enable the cows to bathe winter and summer, and, in addition, the teeth of the cows will be scrubbed daily. Motor-cars with the latest refrigerating applicances will distribute the milk in Pitsburg, and, as Mr. Peacock does not desire to pose as a philanthropist, he will charge 7 1-2d a quart, a sum which is estimated to be sufficient to pay expenses.

# HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 11.

(Before the Hon the Chief Justice and the Hon Mr Justice BATCHELOR.)

For Judgment.

1-10 Payne and Co Rutanbai widow M Conway Thakerdas and Co.

To Speak to the Minutes of Order.

22-09 Ardeshir H D and Co. Haji Ebrahim Vyedina vs Cawasji Jehangir Mody J R Patell and Co.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

3-10 Payne and Mahomed bin Hoosain Mahar vs Arbuthnoth Ewart and Co Craigie B and Co.

5-10 P N Billimoria Jamnabai widow vs Joshi Shamji Morarji and another Tyabji D and Co.

7-10 Wadia G and Co Abheychand Goculdas vs Maneckji Pestonji Talati Ardeshir H D and Co.

8-10 Payne and Co Alexander Maximianlian Coutts vs The Peninsular Iron Works Ld and Co Ardeshir H D and Co.

9-10 Bhaishanker K and G Vassonji Sons and Co a firm vs Saparji Burjorji Bhurucha Thakerdas and Co.

19-10 Malvi H M and R Purshotamdas Ramgopal Hiralal and others Bicknell M and R.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice DAVAR).

For Judgment.

392-09 Tyabji D and Co R D Sethna vs The National Bank of India and another Little and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

236-10 Payne and Co N M Marshall vs J H David, Bicknell M and R.

Testamentary Suits.

5-10 Madhowji K and Co Bhai Kanji Jeram and others vs J Damji and others Edgelow G W and Co.

20-09 Tyabji D and Co B Ruderam and another vs J Dayaram and others Raghavaya B and N

22-10 Madhowji K and C K Premji vs P Jairam Khunderao L and M

4-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Rustomji E Laher vs Jehangir E Laher Edgelow G W and Co.

9-10 Mulla and M Haji Jaffer M H Bachor and other vs Khatoobai widow Mirza and M.

12-10 Bicknell M and R J Bomansha vs R Permanand Pestonji R K and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BEAMAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

81-08 Kanga and S Vijibai widow vs Goculdas Madhowji a firm Little and Co.

34-10 Motichand and D Dawoodbhai Jiwajee vs Khatizabai widow and others Jehangir M and S Moti and D.

Short Cause.

630-10 Mehta and D Gulabchand Bhugwan vs Kasturchand Dipa and others.

Long Causes.

41-10 Captain and V Rustomjee Eduljee Dadachanjee vs Sulleman Hajee Husein and others Thakurdas and Co.

58-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Aziza Monassh and another vs Monasseh Jacob Monassh and another Little and Co.

45-10 Mehta and D Keshuchand Pragjee vs Abdool Rassool Alibhai the firm Matubhoy J and M.

168-10 Smitham B and Co C Kheraj vs Sha Nathu Bharmal In person.

195-10 J R Patel and Co U Abdulla vs H G Rabham Jehangir M and S.

197-10 S B Mehta N Canji vs C Madhu and another Madhowji K and C Mansookhlal J and H

206-10 S B Mehta J Prema vs P Foosa and others Smitham B and Co.

878-05 Crawford B and Co, Robert G Eadlock vs G Craig and others, Kanga and Wadia G and Co.

76-09 S B Mehta, P Karanchand and others vs S Gopinath and others, Malvi H M and R

360-09 Matubhoy J M and R, Maneckji M Batliwalla and others vs N H Belgaumwalla, Ardeshir H D and Co.

208-10 Mulla and M Haji Dawood Haji Ellias vs The Hon The Advocate General of Bombay Mulla and M.

211-10 S J Judah The Advocate General of Bombay vs Narsa Saiba Payne and Co.

218-10 Captain and Haji Esmail Haji Ahmed and another vs Dayal Mowji Payne and Co.

241-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Amthalal Jamnadas vs Jivanchand Laloobhoy and Co a firm Tyabji D and Co.

258-10 Munchersha and N Ahmed Dawood vs Ibrabim Dawood and another Kunderao L and M Nanu H and Co.

268-10 Jehangir M and S Chhabildas Jeevanbhoy vs Amrithbai widow and others Jamshedji R and D Tyabji D and Co.

518-08 Chitnis M and M Pursotam Hari vs Jamnadas Lalji and another Bicknell M and R.

535-10 M B Chothia Bai Maneckbai widow vs Tricumdas Jugjivan In person.

298-09 Malvi H M and R Bai Parvatibai widow vs Jayanalal Ramdas and others Matubhoy J and M

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice ROBERTSON).

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

306-10 Payne and Co T Gordhandas vs J C Smith Crawford and Co.

363-10 Crawford B and Co J C Smith vs G Khatao

638-08 Tyabji D and Co Balkrishna Shivlal and another vs Girdharlal Mulla and M.

387-10 Jamshedji R and D F Frazer vs A M Frazer and another

528-08 Unwalla and P Kaikhusrow B Chokay vs Ramdas Tribhovandas Mowji Kenueraw L and M.

63-09 Kunderao L and M Jadavji Naryendas vs Varjlal Govindji and others Malvi H M and R Motivahu D and D Jeh G and B.

1066-08 Shroff D and D Co Ld vs Vasoodev Naryen Khare Chitnis M and R.

941-07 Jamshedji R and D K M Kothare vs Mohanlal Poonjabhoy and others. Edgelow G W and Co Smitham B and Co.

429-09 N B Vakil Narayen Ramji Chawan and others vs Dinanath Ramji Chawan M and M N B Vakil and another R and D Matu J and M.

72-09 Jamshedji R and D D Khemchad vs D Narandas and another Dicksnit D and S.

486-09 Shamrao M and H Bomanji Norowji Karkaria vs Bhawanram Ramchandra Khunderao L and M.

368-08 Bickbell M and R Ramgopal Hiralal and another vs Nathmal Sardarmul and others Raghavaya B and N.

719-08 Smitham B and Co Herbert Le Gros Sinna vs J Caroline Sinnah and another.

675-08 In person Parmanand Motilal vs Girdher Madhowji and others.

914-07 Mulla and M R D Cooper vs Heerji Sons and Co a firm Payne and Co.

304-09 Khunderao L and M Sahyabhamabai vs R Narayen and others Little and Co.

213-03 Madhowji K and Co J Cooverji vs R Khetsey Payne and Co.

710-07 Mathubhoy J and M Bhinbai vs Bai Gulabai widow Madhowji G and Co.

169-09 Thakordas and Co K Assar Virji vs The Shri Baldeo Mills Ltd and another Mulla and M.

633-06 Mathubhoy J and M The Advocate General of Bombay vs D Bhimsey and others Daphtary F and D Little and Co Captain and V

323-09 S B Mehta Tacker Bhimji Karsr vs R Soonderdas and another Mansooklal J and H Motichand and D.

1049-08 Wadia G and Co N N Kothare vs Bai Amabai widow and others Chitni M and M In person.

548-10 Crawford B and Co Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel vs Vithaldas Sooderdas Khunderao L and M

134-10 Bicknell M and R R D Sethna vs Gangabai widow Chitnis M and M.

14-10 Little and Co. Nusserwanji Rustomji Mistry vs The United Sindh Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited Raghavaya B & N.

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Abd-el-Aziz, the ex-Sultan of Morocco, who has now returned to Tangier, carries away a deep impression of his first visit to Europe. Marseilles was a revelation to him, and such modern contrivances as a hotel lift and a ferry bridge filled him with terror. The most exciting moment of his stay, however, was at a music-hall, where the turns amused the ex-Sultan hugely, but when a battle of flowers, organised in his honour, began, and the whole audience started pelting him with bouquets, he thought his last hour had come. He made a dash for the door and took refuge in a cab waiting outside.

If a man is as old as he feels, then these fellows must be about ten years old. They don't intend to grow old. They know that Ayer's Sarsaparilla gives new life, strength, vigor. Makes them feel like boys again. Improves the appetite, aids digestion, keeps the nerves strong and steady, and the brain clear and active.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

is a great preventive of Bright's disease and other kidney affections. It purifies the blood, restores good appetite, sound digestion, and robust health.

*As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.*

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

AYER'S ... family laxative.

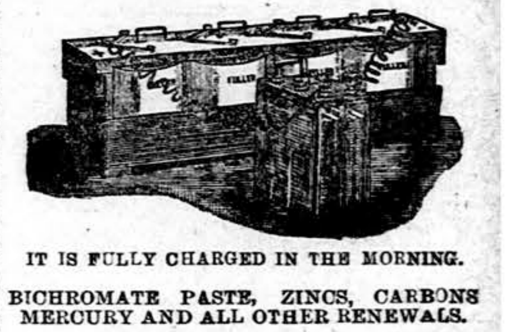
MOTOR ACCESSORIES 'FULLER'

"FULLER" Accumulators, Batteries, High Speed Trembler, non-Trembler Coils, Dry Cells as supplied to the British Post Office, National Telephone Co., and various Railway Companies, England.

"FULLER" Sealed DRY CELLS (Patent applied for) especially designed for hot climates.

"FULLER" Charging Set, Charge your own Accumulator at home with Ease, Efficiency and Economy. "My accumulators have never been running so well as since I have used this battery."—Max Pemberton. Other unsolicited Testimonials from all quarters of the globe. Simplicity Itself! AUTOMATIC IN ACTION AND ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE.

YOU CONNECT THE ACCUMULATOR AT NIGHT.



IT IS FULLY CHARGED IN THE MORNING.

BICHROMATE PASTE, ZINCS, CARBONS MERCURY AND ALL OTHER RENEWALS.

Insist on "FULLER" and "FULLER" the British make, and refuse all substitutes.

Sole Agent, India:—D. R. DADY.

Church Gate St., and 5 Waterloo Mansions, BOMBAY.

FOUR
WELL KNOWN REMEDIES.
RHEUMATISM
CAPITO BALM
(*Regd.*)

A new and very remarkable remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, and enlargements of the joints, lumbago, sciatica and all inflammatory diseases of kindred nature. For years we have been supplying Capito Balm to the people of this community; every day the sale increases, and we never yet had one single complaint regarding it. It is a salve which is really a wonder when it comes to curing stiffness, reducing swelling and the like. Price per Pot, As. 8.

CURELINE
(*Regd.*)

Is a perfect specific in all cases of GLEET, GONNORRHEA, and similar urinary ailments, and taken according to instructions effects a complete and lasting cure in one week. Price per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

COUGHS

Do you cough at nights? Do you have to sit up in bed to breathe? Are you troubled the livelong night through by a rasping, hacking, sharp cornered chunk in your throat? Every time you cough it seems as though your lungs were coming up? We can help you.

Odmans' Cough Elixir

will stop a severe cough in a very short time. At the same time it has a tonic action that aids greatly in throwing off your cold. Try for only Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

HEADACHE
TREZO TABLETS
(*Regd.*)

Give safe, prompt and positive relief for a nerve racking, head-splitting headache. They Cure any Headache—mild or severe headaches—acute or chronic headaches—sick, nervous or neuralgic headaches—are speedily relieved by these small, easy-to-take tablets. As. 12 per bottle.

Directions is enclosed with the bottle.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co
No. 150 JOOMA MASJID, BOMBAY.

The N&C. RAINCOAT

FOR WET OR SHINE MARKS THE WELL DRESSED

POROUS HEALTHY AND RAINPROOFED THROUGHOUT

LIGHT IN WEIGHT SMART IN APPEARANCE MODERATE IN PRICE

ALSO THE N. & C. PORONELLA WATERPROOF A RELIABLE RUBBER COAT IN VARIOUS QUALITIES

TO BE HAD FROM LEADING STORES AND OUTFITTERS. WHOLESALE ONLY FROM

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LIMITED.
BEAUMONT WORKS, ST. ALBANS.
And at 12 MOOR LANE, LONDON, E.C., and JORDAN ST., KNOTT MILL, MANCHESTER.

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday 9th August 1910 should be regarded as a Half Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

## MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

### DOCKYARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| H M S Redbreast | Comdr Shuter | H M S |
| H M S Perseus | Comdr Beaty Powell | H M S |
| R I M S Lapwing | Lt Comdr MacLean | Royal Navy |
| R I M S Hardinge | Comdr Farewell | R I M |
| R I M S Northbrook | Comdr J Marsack | R I M S |
| R I M S Dufferin | Comdr A J Marsack | R I M |
| R I M S Investigator | Comdr W Y Beauchamp | Survey Street |
| R I M S Polinarus | Comdr Taylr | R I M S |

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug 10.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Budric | 1613 | Jones | |
| Braziliana | 2429 | Snowden Captain | |
| Clematis | 2368 | Robinson | Andrew Zuel & Co |
| Cowno | 3155 | Falla | W&A Graham & Co |
| Caithness | 2922 | Proctor | W & A Graham & Co |
| Ferozi | 2029 | Johnstone | B & P S N & Co |
| Felician | 27 5 | Falck | T Morrison & Co |
| Hemayun | 2154 | Moloney | B & P S N & Co |
| Islami | 1604 | Green | B & P S N & Co |
| Kola | 510 | Morrison | M M & Co |
| Mars | 2236 | Goodwin | M M & Co |
| Najmi | 2522 | Hallet | E & A M Jeewanji |
| Nowshera | 1961 | Rose | M M & Co |
| Nadir | 2041 | Atkin | T Morrison & Co |
| Orissa | 3525 | Kedslie | M M & Co |
| Querimba | 4937 | Smith | M M & Co |
| Shah Jehan | 2566 | Born | B & H S N & Co |
| Saifi | 502 | Willoughley | B & H S N & Co |

### VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 10.

#### PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C&R Trafford Hall | 3436 | Hood | Karachi | 16 8 | K Nixon & Co |
| D&E Cthello | 3227 | Webster | Hull | 19 8 | James Finlay & Co |
| F Hakata Maru | 3820 | Mooker | Kobe | 12-8 | N Y Kaisha |
| G Mohammadi | 1251 | Geddie | Zanzibar | 12-8 | B&P S N Co |
| H Moshtari | 1109 | Watson | Persian Gulf | 11-8 | B & P S N Co |
| K Glencluany | 3067 | Craig | Hull | 20 8 | J Mackintosh & Co |
| L Dumra | 1763 | Manley | Busreh | 11 8 | M M & Co |
| M Ujina | 3926 | Hill | Rangoon | 11-8 | M M & Co |
| N Juba | 134 | Saldwin | Marmagoa | 13 8 | Warden & Co |
| O Rahmani | 1872 | Coats | Jeddah | 11-8 | B & P S N & Co |
| P Ariel | 2208 | Race | Dunkirk | 16-8 | W & A Graham & Co |
| Q Nonsuch | 2414 | Alston | Hull | 11-8 | W & A Graham & Co |
| VICTORIA DOCK. | | | | | |
| 1 James | 2078 | McDonald | Calicut | 11 8 | K Nixon & Co |
| 2 Castalia | 4030 | Hamilton | Liverpool | 11-8 | W & A Graham & Co |
| 3 Siracusa | 1918 | Antonio | Genoa | 15-8 | F R S N & Co |
| 4 Capri | 2713 | Davide | Hongkong | 16 8 | Florio & R S N Co |
| 7 Trifels | 3920 | Vollers | Hamburg | 12-8 | W & A Graham & Co |
| 9 Delhi | 4785 | Gordon | Shanghai | 31 8 | P & O S N & Co |
| 13 Egypt | 4163 | Summers | London | 13-8 | P & O S N Co |
| 15 Nurani | 2870 | Clingan | Calcutta | 11-3 | T Morrison & Co |
| 16 Goalpara | 1359 | Whytehead | Busreh | 15 8 | M M & Co |
| H W P D | | | | | |
| Bahaduri | 829 | Ahmed | Marmagoa | 11 8 | Bo S N CoLtd |
| Kaveri | 553 | Mahomed | B'nager | 10 8 | Bo S N Co Ld |
| Mahanadi | 547 | Ahmed | Karachi | 13 8 | Bo S N CoLtd |
| Satrunji | 547 | Esmail | Karachi | 10-8 | Bo S N Co Ld |
| Offside | | | | | |
| O Nadeli | 1169 | Gore | P Gulf | 18 8 | B & P S N & Co |
| P Strathgarry | 2840 | Neill | Philadelphia | 25-8 | W & A G & Co |
| M W D D | | | | | |
| Abydos | 1939 | Smailes | Rangoon | 13-8 | G Cassam |
| H W V D | | | | | |
| Lhasa | 950 | MacDimd | Karachi | 12 8 | M M & Co |

### ARRIVAL.

| Aug. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Chupra | Henderson | London. |

### DEPARTURE.

| Aug. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Harpenden | Cromack | Calcutta. |

The following vessels obtain their port clearance on Wednesday :—

Steamer Moshtari, Watson, Persian Gulf,
„ Dumra, Manley, Persian Gulf.
„ Nurani, Clingan, Calcutta.
„ Nonsuch, Alston, Hull.
„ Rehmani, Coates, Jeddah.
„ Janus, MacDonald, Madras.
„ Castalia, Hamilton, Liverpool.
„ Ujina, Hill, Java.

The following vessel began to load on Wednesday :—

Steamer Nera, for Noumea.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line s s Circassia, Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 8th instant.

The Homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's s s Dumbea, from Bombay arrived at Aden on Wednesday the 10th inst. at 9 a m.

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

### SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN H.E.E. PROCTER, A. D. C.,
COMMANDING.
Bombay 11th August.

The following members of the Corps will have a shooting match with the 64th Coy. Royal Garrison Artillery on Saturday afternoon next, the 13th instant at Colaba, commencing from 4-30 p. m.

Messrs. H. Stanley Reed, B. D. Ash, C. K. Withern, W. L. H. Thacker, A. D. Shanks, H. G. W. Meikle, F. C. Annesley, R. C. Lewnden and A. H. Byrt.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., Bombay Light Horse.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 11th August.

608. Signalling.—The Signalling Class will parade at 7 a. m., to-day, Thursday the 11th instant at the Cathedral High School.

609. Parade—Monday the 15th inst -"G" Company Recruits Parade at 4-30 p. m., at the Cathedral High School.

610. Annual Reports—Copies of the Annual Report for 1909-10 are ready and may be obtained on application at Head-quarters.

611. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "C" Company.

No. 6966 Vol. C. Costa.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

THE following information concerning the discovery of the cause of beri-beri is furnished by the American Consul-General at Singapore. "Eminent physicians have been engaged in the Straits Settlements in making thorough tests of the 'bad rice' theory of the cause of beri-beri. Experiments on fowls show that milled rice produces beri-beri because the outer cover of the grain is destroyed in the polishing process, which remove the phosphorus, and it is believed that the disease can be prevented by substituting rice in which the polishing process has been reduced to a minimum for the white polished rice. As nearly 2,000 deaths were caused by this disease in the colony last year, and as 30 to 35 deaths monthly are caused thereby in Singapore, if this discovery proves effective, it will be of the highest importance here and wherever else beri-beri prevails."

D. H. DAVISON, D. D. S.,
AMERICAN DENTAL SURGEON.
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Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

Poona Office : 6, LOTHIAN ROAD.

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SAVINGS BANK.

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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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|---|---|---|---|---|
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| White Rose, 150 deg. | 6 | 8 | 2 | „ „ |
| Chester, 125 deg | 5 | 0 | 2 | „ „ |
| Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg. | 4 | 12 | 2 | „ „ |
| Monkey, 125 deg. | 4 | 8 | 2 | „ „ |
| Elephant, 125 deg. | 4 | 3 | 0 | per two tins. |
| „ 125 deg. (in Bulk) | 3 | 9 | 0 | per 8 gallons |

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Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

DIEU ET MON DROIT

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 11th August 1910.

## COAL-MINING IN INDIA.

FOR the first time since the Indian Mines Act came into force there has been a decrease in the number of hands employed, says Mr. J. R. R. Wilson, the Chief Inspector of Mines in India. This decrease which is equivalent to fourteen per cent., however, is not accounted for by slackness of trade in any one particular mineral, but is believed to be due to a wave of industrial depression which swept over the country last year and has not yet entirely receded. Half of the decrease occurred in coal-mines, for the coal trade last year received a decided set-back ; the demand slackened, and stocks accumulated, while "many unfortunate speculators found that coal could burn the fingers." Yet in spite of the slumps in values, the industry is to-day believed to be in a healthier condition than it was two years ago ; the fever has departed ; many weak members which should never have been allowed to grow, have been excised and with normal conditions, a steady and profitable future is bound to supervene. Indian coal had an opportunity of entering new markets as a consequence of labour troubles in Australia. It was not supposed that this would last, though it led to an enormous increase in the output for the time-being, but Mr. Wilson sees no reason why some of the new markets should not remain open if shipments contain nothing but clean and carefully selected coal. We have still cheap labour and are likely to have for a long time to come, though improved sanitation and the provision of more appropriate dwellings for the miners materially adds to the cost of production. Of course, Bengal takes, and is likely to keep, the lead as a coal-producer, but the fact remains that both the Central Provinces and Assam and Baluchistan are forging ahead and have increased their respective output by ten, eleven and sixteen per cent ; while that of the entire country fell off last year by close on a million tons, equivalent to seven per cent. It is remarkable considering the growth of mining that so few accidents take place in our mines ; but Mr. Wilson does not regard the paucity of accidents so marked as might be, and he holds that a glance at the list of falls of roof and side shows very clearly that "the Indian miner has a great deal to learn in the way of taking care of himself and he must be taught how to do it.'

Mr. Wilson is at pains to teach him and in his comments on individual accidents shows how the casualty might have been averted and the course of action an English miner would have adopted in similar circumstances. Carelessness and inexperience on the part of the workers are the chief causes of mishaps in India. They receive ample instructions and due precautions are taken by overseers and mine managers, but the worker's natural characterestics and fatalist inclinations nullify almost every effort of the officials—and accidents cannot but happen. Mining education is making some progress, and some two hundred and eighty persons have attended the lectures of the mining instructor and peripatetic courses have been organized. There are, it seems, large numbers of Indian subordinate officers at mines who are not acquainted with the English language, but who have received the ordinary education provided at their village schools, and can read and write their own language. But if there is to be any hope for progress in the practice of mining, Mr. Wilson considers it to be absolutely necessary that those persons should possess adequate technical knowlege. There is at present no book in the vernacular on the subject of mining, and before any proposals can be made for the instruction of these subordinates, the Advisory Board recommends that the compilation of a vernacular textbook in Bengali dealing with practical coal-mining shall be undertaken. Still coal-mining in India has not yet quite come under the head of an exact science as the richness of the deposits outcropping at the surface in Bengal has made it possible for mining to be commenced without knowledge, with a total lack of experience, and yet with a considerable amount of financial success. Huge galleries and small pillars—pillars quite inadequate for proper support of the surface was the ordinary method adopted, and this coupled with the fact that explosive gas was rarely found, little attempt was made either in the way of ventilation or of safeguarding the future of the roadways. However nature asserted herself and the weak pillars being crushed by the weight of the strata, collapsed and large areas were blocked and sometimes the whole mine irretrievably lost.

It is in Mr. Wilson's view a matter for congratulation that Indian mining methods have undoubtedly improved during the last few years. Officials have become better trained ; managers seem to take a keener interest in their work and have higher ideals ; the native managers welcome being shown better ways of doing things and manifest a desire to work in accordance with the spirit of the Mines Act. The Chief Inspector regards this as a happy augury for the future, as it undoubtedly is the case that the more progress made by the officials the less danger there will be to workers and the greater profit to the proprietors of the mines and the State. Moreover Mr. Wilson thinks that in a country like India where mining is still to a great extent in its early youth the Inspector must always be prepared to be an adviser and the conditions of the mines in his circle will become more and more a reflection of the officer's capacity and enthusiasm in his work. This is daily becoming more important, for deeper shafts are being sunk, which will open up new conditions in mining. At such places managers are warned a proper system of ventilation will have to be secured, which, in most cases will mean the application of an exhaust fan. Explosive gas is already showing itself in the deeper workings and the use of safety lamps of an approved type will become imperative. Gas is often found in small galleries and reported absent in the larger ones ; the reason being that in the latter it becomes diffused and mixed with the air to such an extent that it cannot ordinarily be observed on the flame of a safety lamp. Deeper mines mean drier workings and the Chief Inspector feels it incumbent on him to warn colliery managers that it has been abundantly proved that naked lights and coal-dust are explosive agents. It is clear that a new era has commenced in Indian coal mining and that the old methods are on longer safe to resort to.

**THE FIRST FINANCE MEMBER.** IT is a somewhat remarkable coincidence that people were discussing fifty years ago the appointment of a Board of Trade official at home to the Viceroy's Council, just as they are doing now with regard to Mr. Clark's nomination to the Supreme Council. But there was this difference that while Viscount Morley's recent choice has been resented pretty unanimously in India, Viscount Palmerstone's selection half a century ago was almost as unanimously approved. The reason was simple. For whilst the choice has now fallen on an individual of barely thirty-four with no experience of India and hardly any striking qualification for the post, fifty years ago the man sent out was of the calibre of a first class politician on the threshold of the Cabinet, with a brilliant reputation in financial and commercial circles, and also with previous experience of Indian affairs. That man was the Right Honourable James Wilson who was Vice-President of the Board of Trade and had been Secretary to the Board of Control for Indian Affairs for four years from 1848 to 1852. Unfortunately for the good of India he remained at his post in the Viceroy's Council for only a few months, and fell a prey to the Indian climate exactly half a century ago to a day on 11th August 1860. The monsoon of that year was peculiarly fatal to high Indian officials. It carried away Lord Elphinstone a little after he retired from the Governorship of Bombay. It killed another Governor, Sir Henry Ward, at his post at Madras. And only nine days later it claimed another and a more distinguished victim in James Wilson who succumbed to acute dysentery at Calcutta. Wilson's appointment was the first of its kind and of the nature of a bold experiment which unfortunately has not often been repealed. Before his time there was nothing like a special Member of Finance, that being not the business of any particular member but of all members alike. But the Mutiny had hopelessly deranged the finance of the Indian Government, and it was universally felt that a trained financier from home alone could again put them into order. Under the then existing legislation only one member could be appointed to the Governor-General's Council direct from England, and who was not in the Indian Service; and that member was generally a lawyer. But the reorganisation, consequent on the Mutiny, required not a lawyer, but a financier and accordingly the Ministry of the day determined to send out James Wilson in the place of the law member. In 1861 powers were obtained by legislation to send out to the Supreme Council two members who need not be previously in the Indian service. Thus both the legal and the financial membership have been filled by persons direct from home ; but, as a matter of fact in the latter membership, only three persons have come out direct from England, during all these forty-eight years, namely, Samuel Laing, William Massey and the present Lord Cromer.

James Wilson found the finances of this country in the worst possible state of confusion. He had a regular Augean stable to cleanse and fate allotted him only eight months for this herculean task. Yet during this short space he really did wonders. He introduced for the first time in India a financial budget, framed upon the English model and based upon sound principles, and thereby inspired the public mind with confidence, whilst there was formerly nothing but a gloomy despondency. He was the first to levy the income-tax which. though at the time it evoked warm discussion and spirited opposition, was subsequently acknowledged as equitable, and now unfortunately forms a permanent feature of the financial system of this country. He devised a scheme for the Government paper currency which was afterwards adopted. He thoroughly overhauled both the military and the civil expenditure in all their various branches. He came out specially for the ungrateful work of retrenchment everywhere, and he used the shears to cut down expenses in nearly every department with great skill. He, moreover, reviewed the existing system of audit and account, and even found time for beginning the reorganisation of the whole police of the Empire The late Sir Richard Temple who was his assistant and came into the closest contact with him in this country does not exaggerate when he thus sums up his work for India : "The mind at first hardly realises that these broadly laid plans embracing with a comprehensive policy vast affairs and varied subjects, were all crowded by Wilson into the brief space of eight months. A review of these proceedings will help us to imagine what great things a man, who did so much in a few months, would have accomplished had he been spared for a few years." He worked till the very end which came swiftly. Lord Canning and his Council wrote home that "it is our sincere conviction that this eminent public servant sacrificed his life in the discharge of his duty." In this he has had many predecessors and many successors. His own connection with India was thus very brief though momentous. But a little after his death his nephew came out to India in the Civil Service, and the work that Sir William Hunter did in the next generation is too well known.

**THE NEW ACCESSION OATH.** THE opposition which was aroused by the recent amendment of the Royal Declaration, which is taken by the Sovereign at his Coronation, certainly struck us, as Reuter's telegrams briefly described it, as being stronger and keener than might have been anticipated from previous discussions of the subject. It was not a new question, and the impression had been given that the great majority of the House of Commons were ready to accept a reasonable amendment of the oath, which it was generally admitted unnecessarily offended the susceptibilities of the Roman Catholic subjects of His Majesty. The fact, however, on this occasion appears to have been that Mr. Asquith's amendment of the oath was of a rather sweeping character, and no matter how much it may have had the approval of Mr. Balfour and a majority of the House, it aroused the opposition of all sorts of people for various reasons and from various points of view. The High Anglicans objected to the word "Protestant" being used, Mr. Asquith's form of the oath which has now been adopted, requiring the King to declare himself "a faithful member of the Protestant Reformed Church as established by law." The High Anglicans dislike the word "Protestant" which, they say, is not to be found in the Book of Common Prayer and is not properly applicable to the Church of England. On the other hand, some Evangelicals contended that the new phrasing was too vague. Evidently they feared it would not ensure that the King should be Protestant enough. It seems difficult to understand either objection. The Church of England is certainly Protestant, and the word "Protestant", so far as we are aware, does not admit of shades of meaning. Again, certain earnest Nonconformist members of Parliament passed a resolution of protest against the amended Declaration as shutting out a Nonconformist from the throne. That, however, is the effect not only of the Declaration, but of statutes far older which declare the King to be the head of, and therefore imply that he is to be a member of, the Church of England. The removal of this particular disqualification is hardly one which is likely to be effected unless the Church is disestablished and it is not easy to see why it was raised on this occasion.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of : July 1908, Rs 19,53,61,000; July 1909, Rs.13,60,86,000; July 1910, Rs. 21,43,21,000.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice of Bengal, left Calcutta for England on Tuesday night, on special leave. There was a large gathering at the station and Sir Lawrence was garlanded.

THE first number of the "Journal of the South Indian Association," a new quarterly. published at Mylapore, Madras, has been issued this week and promises well for the future. The place of honour is given to a paper by Dr. M. W. Travers, F.R.S., Director of the Indian Institute of Research, on recent researches on atmospheric air. Then follow papers on the Lahore Exhibition by Mr. C. W. E. Cotton and a treatise on the Cholas by Mr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar of Bangalore.

IT is stated that the cost to Government of the Burma Kheddah cases up to date amounts to three lakhs of rupees, including the compensation paid to jurors and witnesses.

COUNT Komura, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, in proposing the toast of Mr. Dickinson, American Secretary for War, at a banquet at Tokio, declared that the relations of the United States and Japan were too firmly established, and their interests were too distinct to admit of the possibility of any question arising between the two countries which would not yield readily to the ordinary processes of diplomacy.

OFFICIAL advices have been received from Managua to the effect that Mr. Pittman, the American engineer, who was captured some time ago by the Nicaraguan Government troops, has, contrary to the promises, made by President Madriz, received consistent ill-treatment while in prison, and it is alleged that he has also been kept in a condition approaching starvation. Representations have been made to President Madriz from Managua, and the State Department has been urged to intervene officially on the prisoner's behalf.

ADMIRERS of David Livingstone all over the world will celebrate in 1913 the centenary of his birth. Livingstone, before he took his doctor's degree, was a student at the Charing Cross Hospital, and an endeavour is to be made to restore the hospital to its former measure of usefulness—which it has hardly reached for several years owing to lack of funds—as a memorial to him. A David Livingstone Centenary Million Shilling Fund is to be opened, with the object of reopening the wards (containing eighty-seven beds), which have had to be closed.

# ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

## THE COVENT GARDEN SEASON.

## Japanese Art in London.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, JULY 22.

SLOWLY, reluctantly almost, the Far East is revealing the treasures of its art to European eyes. 1910 has been a wonderful year in this respect. Putting on one side the many exhibitions and sales of colour prints, there have been Mr. Larkin's exhibition of Chinese carpets, modern Chinese water-colours at the Fine Art Society's, old Chinese porcelain at the Burlington Fine Arts Club and Messrs. Gorer's, and we are still talking about the Chinese and Japanese paintings at the British Museum and the Thibetan temple banners at Mr. Baillie's when Messrs. Yamanaka fill the R. B. A. Galleries in Suffolk-street with "Japanese Screens painted by the Old Masters." For some reasons the screen may be looked upon as the special field of the Japanese artist; the obvious surface as the wall was the obvious surface for the classical or early Italian painter. It is an important, indeed, almost a unique, piece of furniture in the Japanese house, and from its domestic necessity it may be supposed to absolve the artist from the more scrupulous attention to symbolism demanded in the makimono, or scroll-picture, and the kakemono, or hanging-picture. These have, I take it, something of the character of ikons, or "sacred pictures," but on the screen the Japanese artist may be supposed to let himself go with no care for anything but his art. That, at any rate, is the impression conveyed by the beautiful examples now on view in Suffolk-street. Colour, both rich and curious, balance of design and a fine economy of draughtsmanship are qualities we are familiar with in prints and pottery, but feeling for movement and breath and gusto of brushwork are something new. It is partly, no doubt, the effect of a larger scale of work than we are accustomed to see, and for that reason alone the screens have the value of a new experience. Three screens in particular may be picked out for their masterly realisation of the rush and swirl of water : 24, a small six-leaved screen decorated entirely with a design of waves ; 28, with decoration of a rock beaten by waves, both by Ogata Korin ; and 26-27, which represents the meeting of the Chinese poet Hakuraku-teu with Sumiyoshi Miojin, disguised as a poor fisherman, by Tawaraya Sotatsu. In all these a decorative pattern is made compatible with movement in a way that might well give a lesson to our impressionists, who are apt to throw design overboard to seize upon a momentary effect. The wind in the willows is the "motive" or 32 and 33, and in 29 the descent of the Thunder-God stirs the whole picture. A striking note in the colour schemes is the lavish use of gold and silver. The silver has blackened, but only to reverse the accents—in the wave picture, for example, the foam crests are now black instead of white—and in some cases to produce an extraordinary accidental beauty of tarnishing. Notably, in 34, a wonderful painting of a hart and hind, where the ground of mingled gold and silver has taken on the legendary lines of the dying dolphin.

### THE LOGIC OF IMPRESSIONISM.

To those who are old enough to have followed the vicissitudes of French painting since its emancipation at the hands of the so-called impressionists, and who have had some familiarity with the atmosphere of the Paris studios during the last twenty or thirty years, no development of French practice, however bizarre and extravagant, can come as a surprise. The French student, especially if he have but a sparse endowment of genius, is restless and impatient of authority. He shares with his nation the faculty of logical progression, and unless completely obsessed with the practice of his art is sure to invent a new line of development, or, at least, of change. Most people who are personally familiar with artists divide them sharply into two classes—those who talk and those who paint. At the moment the talkers have the best of it in the new French movement. The worst that can be said about it is that it is a perfectly logical development of the painting that went before it. So far it has got no particular name, but quite a number of labels and, like other art movements that have had their day, it is based upon a theory founded more or less upon works of real merit, like those of Cezanne and Gauguin, as defined by M. Maurice Denis. After the genius there naturally follows the stream of mediocre men who have to fill up the gaps in their art with plausible reasons. So at present the theory is rather more perfect than the practice, and the result is decidedly bewildering. The one danger is that the new movement may be taken too seriously—by students and by the indolent—but that danger can be real only to those who are very young or who do not understand the psychology of the French painters' attitude towards his art.

### "NEO-IMPRESSIONISM."

The new idea has been defined by one of its most eminent professors as an attempt, not to set down a direct impression of a scene, but rather to present a mental image which shall express in terms of pain the emotion of the moment. The artist is no longer curious, as the Impressionists were, about the various aspects of reality; he is no longer interested in presenting the few conventional facts within his reach ; but is intent upon a revelation of himself under given circumstances of environment. It is obvious that this aim, whilst unfortunately controlled by theories is still undoubtedly the legitimate business of the painter. He depends upon his paints alone, as he should do, and is ready either to sacrifice irrelevant facts altogether or to treat them with such liberty, or even levity, as he may desire in the interests of expression. To the man in the street who has never got beyond the idea that art must always be based on an imitation of natural shapes and colours, the result is disconcerting, but one should remember that this apparently extravagant claim of the modern French painters differs not at all from the practice of the poet, who uses words with equal licence and with the same object of direct expression. But the real value of this and all other art theories lies in the result, and so far neither beauty of form or surface has emerged. One can hardly imagine the type of amateur who could cheerfully admire the very divergent results which are logically derived from the method. So one may still hope that no mental or moral defect is indicated if one cannot accept this wonderful gallery of experiment with quite the same humility as one accepts the masterpieces of the Greeks or the primitive Italians.

### CONVENT GARDEN.

M. Raoul Lappara's "La Habanera" was produced for the first time in England at Covent Garden this week. It is a curious and not uninteresting work rather an experiment perhaps than an achievement of real value, but at any rate promising well for the composer's future. He has been his own librettist, and has constructed a gloomy text, which is to some extent saved from being merely painful by its supernatural treatment. The idea apparently is to portray the effect of remorse upon the mind of a man who in a fit of jealous rage had murdered his own brother—the brother being betrothed to a girl he himself had secretly loved. This is done by the appearance of the murdered man's ghost and by mysterious voices chanting at his grave, while the murderer and the girl lay flowers thereon, the opera closing with an uneasy influence being exerted on the girl which ends in her death. This is very fantastic, but there is a decided touch of imagination in the way it is done and it is not unimpressive. This last act, as a matter of fact, is much the best musically, and the atmosphere of the scene has been well caught. It should be explained farther that the musical possibilities of the story centre round a habanera, the tune of which is associated with the remorse of Raman, as at the moment of his crime the girl had been taking part in this characteristic Spanish dance. In the second act it is danced again while the ghost appears and it is heard once more at the end. As a "leit-motiv" it may be that the theme invented has scarcely enough decisiveness, although it is not without point. Technically it may be observed that to be tied down to a definite melody which has to appear at certain moments means a good deal of limitation in the expression, because the vocal parts have to be made to fit in and rendered expressive of the varying sentiments. It is always a difficult matter to express different things at the same time, and in a sense the device is not altogether a satisfactory one. If too much modification of the original theme is made, there is a danger of its individual character being lost and the point missed altogether. The opera is extremely short, three quickly-moving acts (and a prologue, not given on this occasion) and but for the habanera there is little else to arrest the attention ; there is no need for anything else, and the composer has cleverly enough seen this, and has not unduly hampered the action by solos for the characters. Ramon has one in the first act when he is contemplating suicide, one of the least successful moments ; for the rest, it may be said that the music flows along easily, and is not overburdened with elaboration of effect ; the expression is direct. A remarkably good performance was forthcoming and the two or three difficult ensembles in which a large number of minor characters take part were very smoothly given. Mlle. Demellier appeared as the girl Pilar ; she created the role in Paris two years ago ; her forceful and dramatic style, both of singing and acting, was very convincing, and she was extremely well supported by the Ramon of M. Bourbon. Both gave the fullest significance to the interpretations. The part of Pedro, who is murdered in the first act, is comparatively slight in consequence ; M. Dalmore therein was, of course, excellent. The Father of Mr. Murray Davey was a small part, also very well done.

It was interesting to hear Puccini's "Manon Lescaut" once again at Covent Garden last night, where the first revival of the work this season was given. There are many operas which succeed in spite of faulty librettos, and this one may be said to be of the number. Puccini's music is very fresh and pleasing and one minds therefore the less some lack of cohesion in the dramatic action. Probably, most people, however, would agree that Massenet's version of the famous story is the best, and now that the Grand Opera Syndicate have taken to French opera performances once again it may be hoped that an opportunity of hearing it will be forthcoming another year. It is obvious that Puccini's method has improved greatly in his later works, but there can be little doubt that he has not equalled the natural grace and melodic charm which is to be found in the pages of his "Manon" ; indeed, there is much which seems to be a foretaste of what he was to achieve afterwards, or in other words that his expression is really curiously limited. What "Manon" lacks musically is the quality which comes from the power of handling the more conversational moments with sufficient directness, and it would seem that in some measure as he acquired a greater certainly of touch in this respect and others, too, the building up of climaxes and in characterisation, he lost a little of his freedom in the actual thematic invention. Be this as it may, the early work—it was produced in 1893—has a great deal in it of very genuine value; the last act is a mistake perhaps in its realism; but the embarkation scene is powerful and the first two acts are full of spontaneity and charm. Conducted in a very alert and vigorous style by Signor Panizza, last night's performance had many excellent features it was good all round, if there was perhaps some want of individual distinction. As the heroine, Mme. Kousnietzeff was very attractive, though in impassioned moments her singing left one unmoved and one missed a little of what one may call sentiment such as the part seems to need. Mr. R. Martin was a sufficiently fervent Des Grieux, and was especially successful when singing at full strength. Signor Samarco took the part of Lescaut with all the accustomed sense of effect short of it not being one in which his powers are best revealed.

### ROBERTSON'S "PROGRESS."

T. W. Robertson's 1869 play, "Progress," has been presented at the Coronet Theatre with a mid-Victorian dressing. Eva wore one of those charming flounced skirts which Millais made to look so alluring in his illustrations to "Barchester Towers," and Arthur Mompesson—a part first played by the late Mr. Henry Neville, and in which, with his beautiful voice and romantic aspect, he must have been "frightfully thrilling"—wore a blue coat in the last act which every lady voted vastly becoming. The point, however, is that, in a greater degree than the majority of Robertson's comedies, "Progress" requires dressing. It "dates" rather badly. Its long rhetorical speeches for the principal characters recall a time when, in the senate and the forum, elequence and rhetoric were almost convertible terms, and their brilliant exercise made a man famous and influential. Its first act deals mainly with a scheme for running a railway through the grounds of an elderly nobleman's abbey. After the first act this ceases to be the chief interest, and the suddenly and very un-Victorianly declared passion of Miss Eva Summers for one John Ferne, the engineer of the proposed railway, and his still more sudden responsive awakening, become the centre of the play ; and in the third act divers other matters dominate the stage in a rapid and amusing succession, notably a display of the very amusing Messrs. Bunnythorne, "pere et fils," in their cups. Through it all the author's wit plays delightfully. In one scene the younger Bunnythorne, who is not only a drunkard, but by way of being a poet, and who looks a preposterous ass, remarks to the Radical Doctor Brown that he has never thought much of Oliver Cromwell. The doctor looks him up and down quietly and replies : "I wonder what Oliver Cromwell would have thought of you." The sentence makes one of those perfect illuminations of character of which Robertson was such a master. From the moment we hear it we know young Bunnythorne through and through. It is the wit and the rhetoric of "Progress" that make it interesting. As a play in the modern sense of the term it is very bad. As a piece of literary "bravura" it is very brilliant. And upon the whole it is capitally acted, notably by Mr. Arthur Wontner as Arthur Mompesson, Mr. O. B. Clarence and Mr. J. H. Brewer as the Bunnythornes, Mr. Edward Sass as the Doctor to whom the three great dates in the world's history were '89, '32, and '48, and Miss Nell Compton as the mysteriously ailing Eva Summers, a wonderful little blend of delicacy of one kind and indelicacy of another, and an exceedingly difficult part to play. One did not care much for Mr. James Carew's John Ferne. He was badly made-up, and wore a very conspicuously artificial wig ; and his great speech on progress towards the end of the first act lacked the ring of genuine enthusiasm. The revival was received with great warmth, and the house was practically full.

### A CHURCH AND STAGE MATINEE.

Lightness, talent, and variety were the very charming notes of the matinee organized at the Shaftesbury Theatre in aid of the Actors' Church Union. A more suitable and attractive programme for such an entertainment would be hard to devise, for the dramatic items did not overshadow the incidentals of music and recitation, nor did the latter seem too trifling, as sometimes happens, alongside of the concerted features. With Miss Janotha at the piano, with songs from Mr. Wilfred Douthett and M. Boges Oumiroff, and recitations from Miss Eva Moore, Mr. Ainley, and Mr. George Giddens, there was, needless to say, no weariness in the intervals of play-acting. As for the drama, it began with a dainty cynical little dialogue, entitled "Constancy," by Cyril Halward, in which a pair of separated lovers, each of whom has secretly and faithlessly married a third party, were represented with great spirit by Miss Nell Compton and Mr. Athol Stewart. Next we had "Proteus in Petticoats," by Frank E. Potter, a pretty trifle which has been seen only once before. It shows an elderly lady-killer of the ancient regime with his scold of a wife, who has some tangible grounds for disliking her husband's interest in the theatrical profession. The cripple and jealous Duchess was played with delightful verve by Mrs. Fred. Wright, sen., and Miss Viola Compton embodied all the pleasant liveliness that we anticipate from the character of a French actress in an English play. The playlet, "How It's Done," in which we had Mr. Weedon Grossmith and Miss May Palfrey as a couple of adventurers, is an exposition of the confidence trick, and it need hardly be said that such a situation gives the most perfect scope to Mr. Grossmith's racy gifts of expression. The serious production of the afternoon was Mr. T. W. Broadhurst's version of "Medea," in which an American actress, Miss Anna Stannard, played the title-role, while the Jason was Mr. John Clulow and the Creon Mr. Clarence Blakiston. Miss Stannard has plenty of emotional force and personality and a not unworthy conception of poetical drama. There is a certain tendency to the harsh and metallic in her style which grates upon some ears, and she does not quite realise that the imagination of the audience can sometimes be used to economise the histrionic energies of the actor. But, in the main, her sense of tragedy was sound and persuasive and her robust performance had an admirable foil in the restrained and well-studied Creon of Mr. Blakiston. The play was excellently mounted and staged.

PROFESSOR MERCALLI, one of the greatest living authorities on volcanoes, had a narrow escape from death recently when returning from an examination of the crater of Vesuvius which has been showing signs of activity. The professor was asked at the little town of Resina to visit and examine a big fissure which had recently appeared in the earth. He complied with the request, but on approaching the fissure he was almost immediately overcome by strong fumes issuing from the earth, and fell insensible, to the ground. It was with great difficulty that he was rescued and revived.

## INDIAN EMIGRATION.

## ANTI-ASIATIC FEELING IN AMERICA.

### Intensified by Influx from Canada.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

A correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* telegraphs from San Francisco that anti-Asiatic feeling on the Pacific Coast has been accentuated by the continual influx of Hindus, numbering some ten thousand into California alone. They have been driven from Canada by the cold. They are considered even more undesirable than the Chinese and Japanese because they refuse to learn English, contending that as British subjects they did not find it necessary to learn English in India.

## AEROPLANING.

### Experiments in England.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

On an experimental despatch-carrying flight, Mr. Grahame White ascended at Blackpool, alighting at Fleetwood Barracks, then crossed Morecambe Bay to Barrow. The flight lasted altogether seventy minutes. He returned to Blackpool in thirty-nine minutes. M. Loraine made a magnificent sea flight of sixty-five miles from Blackpool to Llandudno in one hour and thirty-three minutes in a slight mist.

## RUBBER MARKET.

### Another Decline.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

At to-day's rubber auctions large supplies of plantation rubber were on sale, but there was a slow demand, and prices showed a decline of 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. on the previous auction quotations.

## ADULT SUFFRAGE.

### South Australian Bill Passed.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

Reuter wires from Adelaide that the Standing Orders having been suspended, the Franchise Bill providing for adult suffrage in the Council elections was reintroduced in the Assembly, and passed through all its stages without discussion.

## DISTINGUISHED INVALIDS.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

Lord Spencer has had a relapse. His condition is critical.

Mr. Dalziel was operated on to-day. His condition is satisfactory.

## BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

### Australian Visit Proposed.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

Reuter wires from Melbourne that in the House of Representatives, Mr. Fisher stated that the Government proposed to invite the British Association to visit Australia in 1912 or 1914. A vote of £10,000 would be involved.

Mr. Deakin cordially supported the proposal.

## TORRENTIAL RAINS IN JAPAN.

### Heavy Damage by Floods and Landslide.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

Reuter wires from Tokio that Japan is being visited with torrential rains and floods, principally in the Shizuoka province. Houses have been submerged, a number of students have been buried in a landslide, and trains have been derailed. The rains still continue.

## A MILITARY PAMPHLET.

### Lieut. Sutor's Arrest.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

Lieutenant Sutor, of the R. G. A., who has hitherto only been under technical arrest, is now under close arrest at Tynemouth Castle.

In an interview, Mr. Sutor's wife said her husband had not written the pamphlet out of spite, but in the hope of improving the military system.

## THE CURIOUS AFFAIR AT POTSDAM.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

Reuter wires from Berlin that it is believed the assailants of the Potsdam sentry were foreign spies, seeking powder and rifles.

## COUNTY CRICKET.

### Remarkable Bowling Record.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

Surrey has beaten Northampton at Northampton, by an innings and 90 runs.

Smith, of Surrey, took eleven wickets for 47. He has taken two hundred wickets this season and heads the bowling averages with an average of 11·6.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

Kent has beaten Somerset at Bath by 47 runs.

Leicester has beaten Yorkshire at Leeds by 259 runs.

Gloucester has beaten Worcester at Cheltenham by an innings and 63 runs.

## THE TIBETAN QUESTION.

### British Self-denying Ordinance.

### RUSSIAN VIEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

The *Times'* correspondent in St. Petersburg, referring to Sir Francis Younghusband's articles, says the Russian Government does not contemplate taking the initiative in revising the Agreements with a view to the appointment of British and Russian representatives at Lhasa or interference in the internal affairs of Tibet otherwise than through Peking, but she would regard it favourably should England make such a proposal. It is pointed out, however, that the British self-denying ordinance in Tibet has secured Russian non-interference in Afghanistan.

## THE KING IN THE HIGHLANDS.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

Replying to an address of welcome from Highlanders at Balmoral, the King said: "Most of you have known me since I was a child. I want you to look upon me as your best friend."

## TURKISH AFFAIRS.

### Grand Vizier Starts for Marienbad.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

Reuter telegraphs from Constantinople that for the first time in the memory of man the Grand Vizier has left Turkey. He has gone on a two-months' visit to Marienbad where he will meet Baron von Achrenthal and probably also Kiderlenwaechter.

Talaat Bay, the Minister of the Interior, has returned from his tour of the provinces and states that the pacification of Albania is complete. The stories of the maltreatment of Bulgarians in Macedonia are, he says, exaggerated.

## PAPER CURRENCY FOR AUSTRALIA.

### Bill Read a Second Time.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

Reuter telegraphs from Melbourne that in the Assembly of Representatives, Mr. Fisher moved the second reading of the Federal Note Issue Bill.

It provides for the maintenance of a gold reserve of 25 per cent. for a total issue of notes of seven millions sterling and for a reserve of 100 per cent. beyond seven millions. The issue will include ten shilling notes.

## SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR SCOTLAND.

### A Hasty Manifesto.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

The Duke of Argyil, in a letter to the *Times*, says the twenty-one Scottish members of Parliament who issued the recent self-government manifesto are probably merely impatient of delays in legislation. He suggests that before they reduce Scotland from the position of partner to that of poor relation, they should ask themselves if they are not extravagantly indulging in haste. Will they become, his Grace asks, guaranters of the new costs of separate legislation?

## WEATHER AND CROPS.

### Reports for United Kingdom and America.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

In spite of grumbles against the cheerless and depressing weather of 1910 and an outcry that fruit and other crops were wasted, the *Times* reports from the United Kingdom show surprising average results, and the season promises to be a fruitful one. The moist summer, indeed, really favoured more things than it injured and a period of sunshine now would do wonders.

The official report issued in Washington states that crops are expected to exceed previous years, except those of 1906. If the weather continues good, the maize crop, which has deteriorated, may recover.

## THE ATTACK ON MR. GAYNOR.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

Mr. Gaynor, who was conscious throughout, was carried from the ship on a stretcher and taken on an ambulance to the operating room. The bullet was in the fleshy part of the neck. It is hoped that the wound is not dangerous.

Mr. Edwards, Street Cleaning Commissioner of New York, was slightly wounded by one of the shots.

Mr. Gaynor's condition is not so favourable; blood gets into his throat and chokes him. The bullet has been located an inch below the right ear.

Mr. Roosevelt has wired that he is shocked beyond measure.

## GERMAN WARSHIPS FOR TURKEY.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

Wilhelmshafen telegrams state that the battleships "Friedrich Wilhem" and "Wiessenburg" which have been sold to Turkey will sail on the 13th August for the Turkish waters.

## RAILWAY OUTRAGES IN ENGLAND.

### Passenger Shot in the Head.

### LADY BRUTALLY ASSAULTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

A sensational train outrage was perpetrated on the Metropolitan Railway to-day. A first-class passenger named William Frost, was travelling home to Ruislip, when he was attacked in the tunnel between Baker St. and Swiss Cottage by a fellow-passenger, who was a stranger.

A desperate struggle ensued and the assailant shot Mr. Frost in the head and escaped. He was captured, however, by some platelayers in a dazed condition from the effects of the struggle.

Mr. Frost is now in hospital. His condition is serious.

LATER.

An outrage, similar to that perpetrated on Mr. Frost on the Metropolitan Railway, took place on the Midland Railway, near Nottingham. The daughter of a Nottingham merchant was travelling to Kegworth to play tennis when she was robbed by a young mechanic. When she resisted, the assailant seized her racquet, brutally beat her on the head and ultimately jumped from the train. He was chased and captured.

## THE NORTH POLE.

### Another Start.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

Telegrams from Christiansund state that Amundsen has started for the North Pole via Cape Horn.

## THE HON'BLE MR. SINHA.

### Rumour of Resignation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 10.

The "News of India" learns that the Hon. Mr. S. P. Sinha has formally resigned his office and will vacate his seat as Legal Member of His Excellency's Council on the day that Lord Minto himself will leave India. The paper anticipates that Mr. Sinha's successor will be an Indian and discusses the claims of several candidates and says that the choice may fall between Syed Ali Imam of Bengal and Mr. Justice Davar of the Bombay High Court The "News of India" eulogises the great services which Mr. Sinha has rendered to the state and country.

## BRIGANDAGE IN PERSIA.

### Mails from Shiraz Looted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 10.

A Shiraz correspondent, writing on July 24, says that the mail of July 21st was attacked when not two miles out of the city. Everything was carried away by the robbers who gave the mail messenger a cruel beating before allowing him to return to Shiraz.

The Governor is useless and does not stir a finger to remove brigandage and disorder which are the order of the day on all caravan roads not under Salat's control and total insecurity prevail.

## THE LAHORE ANJUMAN AND THE "WATAN."

### Amicable Settlement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 10.

At the last meeting of the newly constituted General Council of Anjuman-i-Himyat Islam, Lahore, the award of the arbitrators was duly confirmed, having been ratified by a majority of votes by the general body of members of the Anjuman. Absolutely no change was made and the award was adopted. It was resolved to withdraw the case instituted by the Anjuman and to request Inshaulla, the Editor of the "Watan" to withdraw the two cases instituted by him and the latter has also agreed to abide by the recommendations of Arbitrators' amicable settlement of the Anjuman controversy. It is in a large measure due to the personal interest and keen solicitudes shown by Mr. Butler, the Deputy Commissioner.

## ARRESTED A BENGALI-SUSPECT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 10.

On Tuesday night the Government and Railway Police at Howrah arrested a Bengali youth named Bimola Prasad Sen Gupta, on suspicion, as he was making enquirios about the whereabouts of the Inspector General of Prisons who was to leave Howrah on tour. Bimola, who is a native of Jessore, stated that he wanted to see the Inspector General for a post according to the direction of his father. He was yesterday released on bail pending further enquiries.

## CHINESE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

### Better Treatment Asked.

The following appears in the Chinese Press:—"The Prince Regent of China has been informed of the ill-treatment accorded to Chinese subjects in South Africa, and especially in the Transvaal. It has also come to his knowledge that the Chinese Consul General in South Africa has taken no active steps to protest against such ill-treatment. He has therefore telegraphed to the Consul General to report at once on the disabilities to which Chinese subjects are obliged to submit, and has directed the Chinese Foreign Office to make the necessary representations to the British Government to secure better protection for the Chinese subjects in South Africa."

It will be remembered that amongst the passive resisters, deported from the Transvaal recently, were 26 Chinese, three of whom were British subjects. Amongst those deported was Mr. Leung Quinn, the Chairman of the Transvaal Chinese Association, who is now in Bombay. Hitherto the Imperial Government have declared their inability to intervene effectively on the ground of the undesirability of interference in the internal affairs of a self-governing Colony. It is evident, however, that international complications are not improbable, and it may be that the representation of the Chinese authorities will hasten a settlement of the Transvaal question.

## DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 10.

Apropos the Dacca arrests, a suggestion has been made, that the Government intended to punish the men for their connection with the Anusilan Samiti, which was voluntarily broken up as soon as it was declared illegal. The "Englishman" contends that Anusilan Samiti was not dead, and observes: "The organisation which is believed to have been the work of a Bengal lady, consisted originally of akras or gymnasia, ostensibly devoted to physical culture. These akras sprung up all over Bengal and Eastern Bengal with most astonishing rapidity. From them were recruited National Volunteers who were enrolled and in some cases maintained by newspapers like "Bande Mataram," "Sandhya" and "Yugantar." From the National Volunteers were recruited members of the various Samitis and Chatra Bhandars. It is not easy to believe that an organisation so complete as that of the National Volunteers and Samitis would disappear entirely on a mere fiat of Government that it was illegal."

On Friday, the police searched the house of Tarakanta Chowdhuri, zemindar of Kalma in Dacca, in connection with the conspiracy. The police took away a copy of the "Gita." No arrest has been made. The same day, the Pabna police searched the country house of Bankim Chunder Roy, at Haturia. Besides books and letters, the police seized a machine for making cartridges and one loaded cartridge.

## MR. PENNEL'S SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

### Mr. Dalrymple Clark's Defence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 10.

Mr. J. P. Valetta, to-day, filed a written statement on behalf of Mr. Dalrymple Clark in the Small Cause Court in the suit preferred against defendant by Mr. A. P. Pennel, Barrister, for the recovery of Rs. 1,400 due for fees. The defendant denied in toto any liability. He engaged plaintiff for the Kheddah trial for Rs. 500, and a daily fee Rs. 340 terminating plaintiff's services on 29th June as he was justified in doing, since it was an implied contract that defendant could dispense with his services at the end of any one day throughout the proceedings by the custom of the profession. In the further alternative, he was justified by dispensing plaintiff's services in consequence of his professional misconduct in the course of the Sessions case and neglect and incapacity in that amongst other things he made statements without and contrary to instructions with regard to Sir Hugh Barnes and that plaintiff behaved in a rude and offensive manner towards the learned Chief Judge.

The case is fixed for Tuesday next for argument.

## ARMS ACT CASES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, AUGUST 10.

In the Arms Act Case against Mohim Chandra De, the Investigating Officer Bankim Babu deposed that Mohim told him that he got the arms from one Nitaichand Saha. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge under Section 19 of the Arms Act. Judgment will be delivered to-morrow when Nitai also will be put on trial.

Cross-examination in the Adabari Arms Act Case was concluded to-day. The Chowkidar who is the complainant in this case said his complaint was false. He did not produce the arms for and before the President of the Panchayet or to the Police but kept them with his wife. He is still in the service. The case has been put off till to-morrow.

## BENGAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 10.

The "Bengalee" says, that there is a persistent rumour of a High Court Judge, and Justice Sharfuddin's name is mentioned in this connection as likely to be appointed Indian Member of the Bengal Executive Council, and objects to the appointment on the principle, which, it says, is analogous to the separation of the Judicial and Executive functions. The same paper expresses the hope that Lord Morley will look at the matter from the same point of view.

## PROSCRIBED PUBLICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 10.

In the "Calcutta Gazette" to-day, the following publications are declared forfeited to His Majesty:—"Bande Mataram," Volume 1. Number 10, written in English. "Talvar," Number 5, dated Berlin, 20th March 1910, written in English, and the following Bengali publications:—"Mukti Kon Pathe," Parts 1 to 4; "Anal Probha" and "Vandana," Parts 1 and 2; all printed and published in Calcutta.

## TANGAIL POLITICAL CASE.

### Accused Acquitted and Re-arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 10.

Mr. Walmsley, the Sessions Judge of Mymensing, in acquitting the accused in the Tangail political gang case, observed that he could not believe the uncorroborated confession of the approver, Ganesh, on which the whole case was based. In concluding his judgment, the Judge remarked: "With its political aspect I have no concern. The young men may feed on poisonous literature, without being thieves." After their release the accused were re-arrested for bad livelihood.

## HENZADA TRAGEDY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 10.

Particulars regarding the recent tragedy in the quarters of the Deputy Commissioner, Henzada, discloses the following facts:—

The Clerks of the D. C. S. Office, on hearing cries for assistance, ran to the scene of the crime, where they found two Burmese women, terribly hacked, lying dead, and a Burman in the kitchen bleeding from several wounds, of which he died on Saturday night. The police arrested in the kitchen Po Shin, after disarming him of a large clasp knife that was in his possession. He admitted the crime to the Magistrate, but could assign no cause for it. He was at once tried and committed to the Sessions Court.

UNDER the influence of "ganja," one Nathur Chamar trespassed into the compound of Government House, Calcutta, and for this offence he was fined one rupee by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.

## NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

### THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

STATE AND EDUCATION.

No one will demur to the abstract proposition that it is the duty of every civilized State to provide free education in its primary stage for its subjects, and this duty is all the more imperative, where the form of Government is democratic. In a democracy every member of the State has an active personal interest in its good government; good government depends upon a proper selection of the men charged with it; and the choice of fit representatives depends upon the honesty and intelligence of the voters. Each voter, therefore, contributes his own share towards moulding the character of the government, and it is necessary for the good of the Commonwealth that he should be provided with the mental equipment which might render him fit for the exercise of the franchise. The abstract proposition about the right of the subject to free primary education is sought by Indian publicists to be applied to India, and the advanced section further insists that the education should not only be free, but that it should also be compulsory. The peculiar obligation which lies upon the civilized State, in which the form of government is broad-based on the representative principle, to provide elementary education for its subjects free of charge, does not exist, in the same degree, in India which is under a different system of government. I do not argue that the difference in the form of government absolves the rulers of this country from their obligation. All that I say is that it only makes the duty less urgent and insistent. The enlightenment of the masses is fraught with such great possibilities, it will be so helpful in promoting good government, in securing the intelligent co-operation of the people for the success of the measures enacted for their welfare, and in the gradual uplifting of the people in the social and economic scale, that it is of the first importance that our rulers should utilize their resources to the utmost for the education of the millions. The grants to primary education are steadily increasing, as well as the number of schools and scholars. But the progress is still exceedingly slow, and the Government may be reasonably asked to accelerate it. It is believed by the advocates of free education that the abolition of fees will result directly in a marvellous growth in the number of scholars. This is extremely doubtful.

FREE PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Every Indian should welcome free primary education; but the time is not yet. The Blue-Book published last week shows that the preponderance official opinion is strongly and decisively against it, and I, for one am disposed to agree with it. When the desire for education is general, when a considerable proportion of the population of school-going age voluntarily receives instruction, then it may be taken that we have arrived at the stage, at which it may be made free. In India, however, the illiterate form an overwhelming majority. The masses are so indifferent towards education, that even if it were made free, they will not be ready to receive it. The fees charged at present are exceedingly low, and they do not press hard upon any but the poorest and most indigent. It is not the fees that keep the bulk of the population from school, and, therefore the abolition will not be followed by a tremendous rush of children to school. The increase in the number of scholars will be inappreciable, and the practical result of free education will be that it will benefit the classes who are able to pay fees, at the expense of the general taxpayer who does not profit by it. It will also deprive the State of a revenue which may be utilized towards the expansion of education, and will cripple, to that extent, its resources. I do not think it will be contended by any that the resources of Government are so abundant as not to be affected by the surrender of fees, but that they are, on the contrary, ample enough to meet the largest demands that may be made for the extention of primary education. The Governments of Bombay and the United Provinces agree that the policy of giving up the fees, while primary education is in its present undeveloped state, would be disastrous, since its effects would be to retard, rather than advance it.

EDUCATION AND BREAD.

The minute of Sir John Hewett, Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, is able and conclusive. I have, however, a word to say about an incidental observation made by him in enforcing his argument against free education. He says: "Education does not enable the children of the working classes to become bread-winners, and the working man is too practical a man to favour what does not bring some tangible advantage." It is not for an Indian to tell a Christian that man does not live by bread alone. The working man may calculate that his son is better employed in the field or at the paternal trade, than in cudgelling his brains at school to acquire a little reading and ciphering. This is a view which is short-sighted, rather than shrewd, and unless the Government is prepared to endorse it, and shape its action accordingly, it should try to drive it out of his head and produce in him a glimmering sense of the advantages inherent in literacy. He must be made to feel that it will be effective, in the long run, even in improving the bread-winning power of his children.

THE PARSI PANCHAYET SCHEME.

The new organization of the Parsi Panchayet, as finally sanctioned by Mr. Justice Davar, has met with the warm approval of the average Parsi. The old system of nomination to vacancies on the Board of Trustees by the trustees themselves is replaced by the introduction of the elective principle. The electoral bodies will consist of a Council of One Hundred, and of those who have presented the Panchayet with cash or property of the value of at least Rs. 5,000. The Council of One Hundred will include 15 representatives of those who have contributed not less than Rs. 500 to the Panchayet funds; five of the Parsi Justices of the Peace, Fellows of the University and Members of the Corporation; 10 of University Graduates and lawyers; and the rest, that is, as many as seventy, will be selected by a body of which every Parsi adult, who has got his name on the register on payment of a fee of Rs. 5, will be eligible for membership. The number of trustees has been raised from five to seven, and the tenure of their office will be for life. The reorganization scheme has been formed in pursuance of the judgment given by the High Court in the suit brought against the Parsi Panchayet on behalf of a band of reformers, questioning its constitution and claiming the right of proselytes to the same benefits and privileges with respect to the communal funds and institutions as are enjoyed by all who are Parsis by birth. This claim has been disallowed by the Court to the infinite satisfaction of the bulk of the community who hold that a Parsi is, like a poet, born, not made.

ITS VALUABLE POINTS.

The plaintiffs in the suit have succeeded, however, in bringing about a change in the archaic constitution of the Panchayet. The elective principle is approved by the community. But the scheme is adversely criticised by some of them as giving very inadequate representation to the educated classes, and allowing an overwhelming majority to the masses. The number of their respective representatives on the electoral body is fixed at 30 and 70. It would have been well, if the forces of the two parties had been equally divided. The disparity, as the figures stand at present, is somewhat glaring. The new scheme having practically embodied the principle of manhood suffrage, is thoroughly democratic. The basis of representation has been made as wide and comprehensive as possible. Females have no place in the scheme, an omission which is not likely to be resented, as there are no suffragettes yet even among this progressive race. The value of the introduction of universal suffrage is, however, greatly discounted by the fact that the electorate will not, after all, be in a position to exercise the slightest control over its representatives on the Board of the Panchayet, after they have once been elected. Holding their office for life, they will be absolved from the salutary influence which their constituency would have exercised upon them, if they had to offer themselves for reelection after a term of years. This, in my opinion, is the weakest and most vulnerable part of the scheme. A trustee may disappoint expectations; he may prove unworthy of the position; but no power on earth can dislodge him from his office. He may become mentally and physically unfit, with advancing age and infirmities, and may prefer to hold on, nevertheless. I venture to think that the period of the trusteeship might well have been limited to seven or, at the most, ten years. If it were objected that it would not be desirable for the Panchayet to run the risk of being entirely over-hauled, that for the continuity of its administration and traditions it is an advantage to have an admixture of old members with new, then it might have been provided that two or three of its members should retire by rotation every five years, or so.

DION.

## BURMA CHIEF COURT.

### Change of Vacation Months.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 10.

The Chief Judge, Chief Court, Lower Burma, has received for submission to the Local Government for sanction, a proposal from the Rangoon Bar Association to observe the long vacation for two months between April and June instead of September and November as at present. It is represented that the during the months of September and November most inclement weather prevails for the purpose of travelling by land and sea and for residing at hill stations, whereas in a climate like Rangoon a change would be to the advantage to all concerned, the Bench, the Bar and the litigants, for in the early part of the year, it would enable them to get away to the hill stations in India which were then at their best and would also give an opportunity to those so desirous to proceed to Europe during the Easter vacation.

LATER.

The Bar Association late this afternoon received a communication from the Registrar of the Court to the effect that the Juages regret they are unable to move in the matter at present.

## MURDER OF A MUKHTIAYAR.

### An Act of Revenge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 10.

The mukhtiayar of Pano Akil, Chandiram Ghanshamdas, on whom a murderous attack was made last Thursday night died in the Civil Hospital at Sukkur. Yesterday morning, the deceased sustained a serious wound on the shoulder. The instrument used by his assailant was an axe and the blow was diverted by a punkha which was being pulled at the time over him while asleep. Two men (a peon and a syce of the Government stallion at Pano Akil) have been arrested and sent up for trial. It is alleged that they committed the crime owing to revenge as Chandiram had fined them.

## THE MURDER OF MRS. DOST MAHOMED.

### Three Arrests Made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 10.

In connection with the murder of Mrs. Dost Mahomed, an Australian woman, the particulars of which were wired on Monday, the three sons of Joorak, brother-in-law of the deceased, have been arrested as being concerned in the crime and have been remanded to jail.

## RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 10.

General dissatisfaction has been caused to the travelling public by the recent action of the Nilgiri Railway in raising rates for passengers' luggage to what is considered an extortionate rate and also by the imposition of fines for the smallest items of personal baggage in compartments. This feeling found definite expression at the Ootacamund Municipal meeting to-day when the Council unanimously agreed that the Railway Company were causing great inconvenience and dissatisfaction and a meeting of protest was suggested.

## ASOKA'S PILLARS IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 10.

Rai Bahadur V. Tenkayya, Epigraphist to the Government of India, and staff paid a visit to Allahabad on official business and inspected the Asoka's pillar and other antiquarian remains in the Fort.

## EDWARD MEMORIAL AT DEWAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 10.

At the invitation of the Maharajah of Dewas (senior), Colonel H. Daly, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, paid a visit to Dewas to lay the foundation-stone of the King Edward the Seventh, Emperor of India Memorial which is to consist of a handsome arch, and to perform the opening ceremony of the New Shri Maharani Girls School.

## LORD MINTO'S FAREWELL VISITS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 10.

The Viceroy will pay visits to Rampur, Allahabad and Benares on his way down to Calcutta. His Excellency will reach Calcutta on the 12th November. Lord Minto's visit to Allahabad is connected with the opening of the Minto Park.

## A SUIT FOR CHEATING.

### Important Men Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, AUGUST 10.

A sensational suit was brought to-day before the District Magistrate Mr. Marr by Nalini Prasad Das, acting on behalf of S. R. Lockhart, late of the Nawab's State against the Hon'ble Mr. G. Morgan and Babu Trailakhyanath Bose, Vakil, under sections 380 (cheating) and 420 (theft) I.P.C., with respect of some documents connected with the Trust Estate of the late Babu Mohini Mohan Das, the well-known zemindar and banker of Dacca.

JIWAN MAIL, Secretary of the Sanatan Dharma Sabha who was tried and acquitted on the charge of using a firearm upon the mob during the Peshawar riot, has according to a Vernacular paper been ordered to leave Peshawar Tehsil under the Frontier Crimes Act and is now living at Rawalpindi.

JOGENDRA NATH GUPTA, who was arrested some days ago as a political suspect for loitering in the street at night and was consequently sent up under Section 109, Cr. P. C. has been ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 1,000.

## SIR JOHN AND LADY MUIR MACKENZIE.

### Reception from the Depressed Classes.

A MOST hearty and cordial reception was given to Sir John and Lady Muir Mackenzie on their eve of departure last evening, at the Prarthana Samaj Mandir, Girgaon, by the Ladies Committee of the Depressed Class Mission on behalf of the depressed classes, for the kindly interest taken in their progress and improvement by this sympathetic lady and her husband.

On their arrival, Lady Chandavarkar, Mrs. Stanley Reed, Mrs. Kabraji, Mrs. Ranade and Mr. Sindhe received Sir John and Lady Muir Mackenzie.

A musical entertainment was provided and Mr. Ramchandra, of the Shripad Sangit Shalla, regaled the guests by playing some Indian classical music on the Delrabah.

Mrs. Stanley Reed, in welcoming Sir John and Lady Muir-Mackenzie, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—It falls to me as Chairman of the Ladies' Committee of the Depressed Classes Mission Society to express our extreme regret at the departure of the good friends of the Mission who are our guests this evening. The Mission to the depressed classes is the Cinderella of missions. It works amongst the poorest and most degraded members of the community, and in conditions which are not attractive. But whilst this circumstance constitutes in itself the strongest claim upon our sympathy and support, it makes us doubly grateful for the sympathy and help of those in high places. Sir John and Lady Muir-Mackenzie were the first prominent English people to give the Mission their countenance and practical assistance. They visited the Mission schools, they identified themselves conspicuously with our work. Not only so but Lady Muir-Mackenzie constituted herself the missioner for the Society amongst the Princes and Chiefs of the Presidency, and secured for it most valuable assistance. Sir John who distributed prizes the first time the mission gave any has stood its constant friend with Government, and no doubt largely through his kindly offices, we have received all help from those in authority. Feeling this strongly as we do, we could not allow them to leave India without informally, but emphatically, giving expression to our gratitude for all their valued help, of saying how deeply we regret their departure and of wishing them all happiness in their retirement.

Mrs. Kabraji and Mrs. Ranade then addressed the assembly in Gujarathi and Marathi respectively and Lady Muir Mackenzie distributed prizes to the students of the Boarding and Sunday schools.

The auspicious presents of a brocade chowli (bodice), cocoanuts, rice and perfumes were made to the Lady and Sir John who suffered those articles to be placed in their palm in the native fashion. Flowers were then presented and Sir John Muir Mackenzie rose to address the meeting.

Sir John addressed them in Marathi. He said that Lady Muir Mackenzie had particularly wished that he should address them in Marathi on her behalf. She had desired him to tell them that she heartily thanked them for their kind reception and though they were leaving this country they would not forget them and the interest in this movement would continue to live in their heart.

Saying that he had not much practice to address meetings in Marathi, he would now address them in English.

SIR JOHN'S REPLY.

Ladies and gentlemen,—I am exceedingly glad to have this opportunity of speaking a few words to you, not merely in acknowledgment of the kindness with which you have recognised the degree of interest and sympathy which my dear wife and I have been able from time to time to show towards the objects of your mission, but in order, if my humble voice can be of any use, to help forward the cause which you are championing on this side of India, and to indicate the lines on which we may hope that the advance which is unmistakably taking place may be accelerated, and developed.

Now in dealing with this extremely difficult subject it is advisable to look facts squarely in the face. The relegation of what we now call the depressed classes to the deplorable position which they now occupy, in the religious and social system of the orthodox Hindu, a position in which their touch and even their shadow causes ceremonial defilement, dates from nothing less than antiquity. It may have been one of the cruel consequences of conquest and subjugation in barbarous times. But however that may be and whatever its origin, it has become stereotyped by religious or quasi-religious sanction and what is more, whether out of despair of more habitation, has been for centuries acquiesced in with a resignation approaching cheerfulness by the very classes which are the victims of the system. Even the Mahar who has succeeded in life will generally accept when he encounters the Brahmin his exclusion as an outcast, and like the Jewish leper of old will cry out if not in words yet by his demeanour and behaviour 'unclean, unclean'! The Mahar schoolboy will take his seat in the verandah apart from his schoolfellows of the same class, even a Native Officer member of a Municipality will do the same in a Municipal meeting. I suppose this resignation is at least in part due to the teachings of religious doctrine or reincarnation, and the expiation in each new life of sins committed in earlier lives. A Mahar finds himself a Mahar by his own fault committed in a previous state of existence. The position conveys to him no savour of injustice or tyranny. He accepts it, so far as he may think at all about it as a just application of the universal law, and hopes by living well through his hard probation to come up a stage higher in the next life. In the same way the higher castes accept their position as part of the scheme of things, belief, in which has been implanted in them from generation to generation. There is no idea in their mind of cruelty or tyranny. There are such things as Mahars, just for the same reason as there are such things as birds of the air and beasts of the field.

LARGE FAITH NEEDED.

I was much interested not long ago in reading a lecture given in Poona by an evidently earnest Brahmin, as Mr. Lavate. Now this gentleman seemed to me from his lecture to be genuinely anxious to see the Mahars raised from their dejected position. He told his audience, one, I believe mostly consisting of fellow-Brahmins, that there was no justification for treating Mahars with oppression, cruelty, or even contempt. They ought to be educated, they ought to be raised in the scale of civilisation. But he seemed utterly unable for all his goodwill to get over the bar of their ceremonial impurity. If my memory is correct he said something like this. "There are certain classes of persons who are ceremonially impure, there are others who are pure. Such they are, such they must remain. No benevolent intentions, no kindly actions of ours, can annihilate this fact." This huge mass, accumulated through the ages, of conviction, circulating through the blood rubbed into the bone of all classes of people including the depressed classes themselves can hardly be shaken without help of the faith which removes mountains. The first and foremost point against which the efforts of enlightened members of every community ought to be directed is the removal of this mountain The utter destruction of this conviction that any man or class of men is fated in the system of things to be unclean. That is the object of this mission. It now consists of a comparatively small band of workers. What is wanted is that it should extend and grow like the proverbial mustard seed until it becomes a vast tree with its branches sweeping the heavens. It requires large numbers of devoted men and women apostles and desciples filled with the inspiration of a great and holy principle, the elevation of their fellow-man, especially the poor and the depressed.

Movements for the abolition of caste-distinctions of all kinds are undoubtedly spreading, and being welcomed. It is that feature in its doctrines which gives great influence to the propaganda of the Arya Samaj of Northern India, and it is most unfortunate that the work of this society should not be free from the taint of disaffection. What we want is the organisation and enthusiasm of an Arya Samaj working in whole-hearted co-operation with the administration. And why should it not so work? Is it not the cardinal principle of British administration that no man should be kept down by reason of the accident of birth? That everyone from the very lowest and humblest should be given the freest scope for the development of the opportunities which life brings to him? To bodies and associations which preach such a gospel as this no Government in British India would refuse countenance and encouragement, provided those societies equally support the principles for which British administration stands the maintenance of law and order and the public peace. There [illegible]

On this subject there is a representation from one of your societies I forget whether it is this society before the Government at the present moment on that question? therefore it becomes me to use considerable reserve. You know, however, our Governor Sir George Clarke well enough to be sure that the representation is being examined in the most sympathetic manner, and that his government are not one whit less anxious than you are that every disability under which the depressed classes labour should be mitigated and removed, and every advantage which the other communities enjoy should be extended to them as far as may be feasible.

### POSITION OF MAHARS.

There is one thing, perhaps which I may venture to say, one thing which has stood in the way of the Mahars has been the feeling that they are unfitted for positions of authority, not only because there would be difficulty in inducing members of higher castes to obey their orders, but because they, being so habituated to the inferior position, are hardly capable of exercising authority at all. Now whatever may have been the case a good many years back I think things are a good deal altered in this respect now. The other day on the great Godavari Canal work I was shown a Mahar who had held and worked large contracts, for, I think, I am right in saying over a lakh of rupees, certainly running into many thousands. A man who can creditably run large contracts must be able to exercise authority and manage men.

As regards the all-important question of the education of Mahars the first and obvious thing to do is to multiply Mahar schools with Mahar teaching profession. Unluckily this measure is been done principally in the towns and larger villages. There is a great difficulty in getting the Mahar teachers, and a very useful thing for a society like yours to do is to train men for the teaching profession. Unluckily this measure is far from meeting requirements. Mahars are scattered all over the country, and in the smaller villages with schools with say no more than thirty pupils there are not enough school-going Mahars to fill a separate school. If they attend the village school they are excluded from the interior of the building. They cannot sit with the rest of their class and in consequence they cannot receive the requisite attention. It is here that enlightened men belonging to such societies as yours might exercise their influence. They should go to their own villages and use their influence to batter down the prejudice that exists against admitting the Mahars. The other day I was discussing with one of the ablest and most sympathetic of our collectors the merits of a certain individual who was interesting himself in agricultural matters co-operative credit and the like. This gentleman informed the collector that he had been lecturing on the subject in some place which he named. Why said the collector, do you not go to your own village and introduced there the measure which you are advocating elsewhere? Oh, said the gentleman, no one will listen to me in my own village. The reply was quite naive! Now what societies such as yours require is men who can exercise influence in their own village, and who will be listened to. Go and do something at home and then go and preach abroad pointing out as an example what you have effected in your own villages.

### SYMPATHETIC OFFICERS.

In conclusion let me thank you for the kind expressions you have uttered regarding my wife and myself. I fear our real work for you has not been very extensive or effectual. It is true, however, that we have believed in your work and have each in our sphere given it support as our opportunities have allowed. But there are men in Government service who are doing untiring work in your cause. One of them I daresay is well known to some of you, I mean Mr. Campbell of Satara. Another less known is Mr. Starte of Bijapur who is now on special duty under Government on the work of reclaiming the people of a criminal tribe the Chapparbands, who may certainly be said to belong to the depressed classes even if they be not actually clased as untouchable. Ally yourselves with men like this and seek their advice. They will soon furnish you with practical suggestions which will enable you not only to improve your own work but help Government in deciding on the lines in which they can help forward the righteous and noble cause in which you are engaged.

Lady Muir Mackenzie then rose and thanked the assembly for the kind reception accorded to them. that afternoon; more especially she thanked the Ladies' Committee of the Depressed Classes Mission. She observed that the ceremony of presenting coconaut and rice was very touching, which was kindly meant to bring them good luck. She hoped the Ladies' Committee would get more members, because there was good deal more to be done than what the present small yet enthusiastic number of members could do. She also hoped to see more girls of the depressed classes join the schools. She would recommend the same course that she had done in Poona, namely, to persuade and get their servants and other people's children who were living in their compound to attend school and educate themselves. She once more thanked them for the kind reception and wished the depressed classes all prosperity. (Applause).

Mr. Sindhe, General Secretary of the Mission, having thanked Sir John and Lady Muir Mackenzie, the assembly dispersed taking flowers and "pan-supari."

## ASSAULT-AT-ARMS AT BENGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 10.

The Annual Assault-at-Arms of the Bangalore, Madras and Southern Brigades, and the Bellary Station began to-day. It is under the patronage of General Sir E. Barrow, K.C.B., Commanding the Southern Army, General Sir James Wolfe-Murray, Commanding the 9th Division, and the Maharajah of Mysore, Colonel of the 26th Light Cavalry. The Executive Committee is a strong one, of which Mr. Caddington, Riding Master, R.F.A., is Honorary Secretary, in the place of the late Lieut. St. George, R.F.A. who ran the show for seven years.

Among the events disposed of this morning were the following:—

Escalading Race, British Troops in teams of 6 and 1:—G. Company, Cameron Highlanders. Time 1-22. H. Company, Cameron Highlanders. Time 1-28 and 3-5 and B. Company, Cameron, Highlanders. Time 1-29.

Escalading for Native Troops:—No. 12 Company, Sappers and Miners. Time 58 and 4-5 and 3-5. No. 9 team Sappers and Miners. Time 1-9 and three fifths. No. 6 team., 119th Infantry. Time 1-22.

Tent-pegging with swords:—Bombardier Baker, 81st Battery, Gunner Magan, 6th Battery, R. S. A., Sergt. Elkin, 14th Hussars, 18 ran.

Tent-pegging with lances, Native troops:—Daffadar Mansab Ali Khan, 20th Deccan Horse; Daffadar Ahmed Khan, Mysore Imperial Service Lancers, Koti Ranjit Singh Mysore Imperial Service Lancers.

Entries, Sword vs. Sword Gymkhana Instructors, S. S. M. White, 14th Hussars; Private Whelan, 14th Hussars; Private Kennedy, Cameron Highlanders.

For Natives:—Koti Daffadar Googar Singh, 20th Deccan Horse; Mir Abid Ali, 20th Deccan Horse; Sidi Gopal, 20th Deccan Horse.

Army Transport Cart Driving Native Troops, 1st Team, 15th Mule Corps, 2nd Team 15th Mule corps; 3rd 15th mule corps.

Tent-pegging with Sword Native Officers:—Jemadar Hafiz Abdul Ghafar Khan Jemadar Hyath Mir Khan, and Jemadar Konsul Singh.

A Cross Country Race was organised for the Native Troops in which the Sappers stand first with a time record of 7 and one-eighth. The start was from the Tumkur Road and the finish at the Magadi Road; won by 3 mins. with great ease and finishing as if falling in for parade.

All the other native races in garrison competed, making up 7 races. The 119th were 2nd and the 125th Napier's Rifles third.

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THE "Hindustan" reports the death of Swaoaran Singh, brother of Ajit Singh, ex-Deportee, who was formerly connected with the "Bande Mataram" Book Agency, and the sedition charge against whom was withdrawn as he was found suffering from consumption.

## LUCERNE—A VALUABLE GREEN FODDER.

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following leaflet:—

The deficiency of good and nutritious fodder is one among the many causes which have led to the deterioration of the quality and number of cattle in Western India. Wherever there is a good water-supply for irrigation, there is no more valuable nor generally useful fodder crop than lucerne. It will supply a very rich succulent green fodder throughout the year. And, moreover, it has the advantage that, when a plantation is once started, it lasts for several years if carefully looked after.

The following are a few hints, which will serve as a guide to the cultivation of this crop:—

Soil Suitable.—A deep, friable loamy soil, with a subsoil of murum or limestone is the best. Any soil, however, will answer the purpose, which admits of through drainage and the crop thrives well on a light sandy loam. Very deep black soils in which drainage is difficult and water is likely to stand for some time, should be avoided. Such black soils as are not very stiff and have a porous subsoil at a depth not greater than two or three feet, can be made suitable by a heavy dressing of cattle manure.

Preparation for the Crop.—The field selected should be fairly level. It should be ploughed very thoroughly and completely. A turn-wrest plough does this more cheaply and satisfactorily than any wooden plough. The soil should be further pulverized and made smooth and fine by carefully breaking up the clods. Farmyard manure should then be applied at the rate of 30 to 40 cart-loads per acre and completely mixed in the soil by a second ploughing and harrowing.

There are two methods, in which the field prepared in the above way is laid out ready for sowing. That most commonly used at present in the places in the Bombay Presidency where lucerne is grown, is to make flat beds 10 feet square and sow the seed broadcast; the other method is to sow on ridges 2 feet apart. For the second method the land must be as level as possible and the ridges should run across the slope, so that the irrigation water may not all run to one end of the ridge and wash away the soil and manure with it.

The first system, of course, gives a better yield than the second for the first two or three years. After this period the plantation gets foul by weeds, as weeding cannot be done perfectly, as it has to be done by hand through a thick mass of plants. It has to be ploughed up at this stage as it is no longer paying. It is, however, important that the crop when once established should last for as long a period as possible, as the initial cost of laying it down anew is heavy. This is possible in the second system, which admits of frequent hoeing and continues to pay much longer. This system will, moreover, keep the roots out of contact of standing water, if there is any tendency to such a condition on heavier soils.

Sowing.—The seed is sown broadcast by hand in beds or sprinkled by hand in a row on top of the ridge, and covered lightly with earth by a hand-rake. The best time for sowing is early in the monsoon or in October-November. From 12 to 15 lbs. of seed is required per acre in the bed system and from 6 to 8 lbs. in the ridge system.

Irrigation.—If there is no rain, after sowing, irrigation should be given every three or four days for the first three or four waterings. Subsequent waterings should be given every ten days in the cold weather and during breaks in the rains, and every six or eight days in the hot weather according to the nature of the soil.

After Cultivation.—The plantation must be kept clear of weeds and a top-dressing of manure should be given, three or four times a year. Well-rotted farmyard manure is the best to use. Both these operations are very difficult in the bed system. But the ridge system is favourable for both of them. The plantation can be kept thoroughly clean by means of frequent working of a country plough or preferably a 'Planet Junior Hoe' in the ridges. This operation will not only remove and smother the weeds but will earth up the ridges, break up any hard pan that might be formed by irrigation, and will thoroughly work up the manure in the soil. About five cart-loads of well-rotted farmyard manure per acre each time should be enough.

Cuttings.—The first cutting can usually be taken 1 1-2 to 2 months after planting and later ones about every month. The first two cuttings should be very carefully taken, as the plants are very young and are likely to be uprooted.

Outturn.—A plantation thus established produces from ten to twelve cuttings every year, giving on an average 2,000 pounds per acre for every cutting. This would be sufficient for eight head of cattle at the rate of ten pounds each day. This is the maximum that can be safely fed to each animal, and extra allowance being likely to cause injury to the stock.

Feeding.—Lucerne fodder should not be fed quite fresh. It should be exposed for some period until it has withered up a little.

Every cultivator who has a well or other irrigation facilities should have some irrigable area under this crop, so that he could supply a very good nutrition fodder to his agricultural stock, which will thus be kept in good condition, strong and energetic, and will enable him to carry out his farming more profitably.

### A FEEDING MEAL FROM THE SCUM OBTAINED IN "GUL" BOILING.

The following leaflet has also been issued:—

During the boiling of "gul" from sugarcane juice there is always a considerable loss from the removal of the scum which forms on the surface of the pan. This amounts to about forty pounds for every pan containing one thousand pounds of juice. In a former leaflet (No. 17 of 1909) it has been shown how half this loss can be saved by the use of a scum strainer, but still the remaining twenty pounds of semi-solid dark coloured scum is at present regarded as quite useless and is thrown away. It can, however, be converted into a valuable food for cattle.

The following is the process:—Mix an equal quantity of water with the strained scum, and bring the resulting liquid to the boil in a "gul" pan. And old rejected pan will do for the purpose. As soon as it boils, fine powdery "megass" should be mixed with it in the proportion of one part of "megass" to four of the original scum. The fire is then immediately stopped, and the whole mass stirred until it is fairly cool. Then it is spread out on hard ground in the sun until thoroughly dry.

The fodder produced in this way is a very rich food, easily digested. It can be fed to cattle, at the rate of eight pounds per head per day—four pounds in the morning and four pounds in the evening. The scum-meal so prepared from the refuse of one "gul" boiling furnace is quite enough for all the bullocks required to work the mill supplying that furnace, and for them will entirely replace the safflower or other cake now given. Where "gul" making is carried on a larger scale with a power mill, it has been calculated that the cost of the scum-meal is about twelve annas per one thousand pounds of the product. It can then be fed to farm cattle or can be sold. Even its price, for sale, be taken at so low a figure as one hundred pounds per rupee, it means a return of Rs. 10 per acre, costing about twelve annas only to make.

There is no difficulty in feeding it to cattle, provided the meal is quite dry. It should not, however, be left over till the monsoon, as it then becomes moist, and the cattle do not eat it readily. It should not be fed to cattle in larger quantities than four to five pounds per head at one time.

## GERMAN NAVY.

## Another Increase to Come.

The German Socialist newspaper "Vorwaerts," which has special means of ascertaining its facts from Socialist sympathisers in the Government employment publishes an important statement to the effect that a new Navy Bill increasing the German fleet will be brought forward by the German Government after the Reichstag elections of next year and that all parties except the Socialists have pledged themselves to support it. The new Bill will increase the programme of Dreadnoughts in and after 1912. That date is doubtless selected because then the programme fixed by the Navy Act of 1908 drops from four ships each year to two. The programme is as follows:—

1908 to 1911: Four Dreadnoughts in each year. Total, sixteen.

1912 to 1917: Two Dreadnoughts in each year. Total, twelve.

The German Navy League for the last two years has agitated for the increase of the programme between 1912 and 1917 to four Dreadnoughts each year, and possibly the new Navy Bill will give effect to this demand. In that case twenty-four Dreadnoughts will be provided between 1912 and 1917, as against the twelve to be built under the existing Navy Act, and the total number of German Dreadnoughts built and building in 1917 will stand at forty-five instead of thirty-three voted under the Navy Acts of 1906 and 1908.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## POONA RACES.

## Third Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 10.

For an off day the attendance at to-day's races was very good and the public had much the better of books, on the day's transactions, the favourites in most instances being caught in an obliging humour. The weather which just now is a great factor in the situation turned out fair, though the morning was damp and dreary, Dignum had the bulk of public support for the Novice Selling Plate, though Midday and Leader were freely backed both ways by the cognoscenti who must have scored as the last-named could always be had at sixes and Mallinyook who ran prominently last Saturday, was installed a favourite for his Auction Plate and won rather easily from his stable companion who had undertaken to do donkey work in the race, but well ridden by Spencer stayed a strong challenge from T M S for second honours. Mudkoor the favourite landed stakes in the Lohogaon Plate, while Coat of Arms who could always be had at a shade above even money beat Ebullition a favourite in the Medium Plate. Valens was another public fancy to roll home the winner. Revolver who has frequently disappointed won, thanks to Barrett. This jockey after the great race will be a favourite. Details:—

THE HOMEFUL PLATE.—1 mile.

Mr G K's Valens, 8st 11lbs..........Hill 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's Tajimulook, 8st 13lbs..Southall 2
Mr A A Saif's Lame, 8st 3lbs..........Mujeed 3
Mr Raja's Guinea Mohar, 9st 2lbs.........J Taylor 4

ALSO RAN.—Padsha 9st 6lbs, Strait Tip 9st 1lb, Sorti 8st 13lbs, Gand Duke 8st 7lbs, Artist 8st 6lbs, Conqueror 8st 4lbs, Sawayer 8st 4lbs, Sir Foote 8st, Rustom-i-Hind 8st, Lord Mayor 8st, Bunter 8st and Kishra 7st 10lbs.

THE RACE.—They ran together in a bunch Sir Foote slightly in front. He kept a lead till the turn home when Tajimulook headed him with Valens and Lama close up. From the distance Valens got up to leader whom he beat by half a length in the run; two lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Time—2 mins. 3·5 secs.

NOVICE SELLING PLATE, 5 furlongs.

Mr Fisher's Leader, 7st 12lbs..........Barette 1
Mr M Goculdass' Dignum, 8st 1lb..........Hoyt 2
Mr S A Wahed's Midday, 7st 12lbs..........Melsom 3
Mr M Goculdass' Mighty Nugget 7st 9lbs. Dhondi 4

ALSO RAN.—Akhil 7st 12lbs, C D 8st, Young Hakim 7st 12lbs, Jambud 7st 3lbs.

BETTING.—3 to 2 against Dignum, 3 to 1 Jumbud; 6 to 1 Leader and Midday and greater odds the others.

THE RACE:—Akhil set the pace attended by Leader and Midday. Dignum who had got off badly lying 2nd last. By the time the three furlongs was reached Dignum had caught up to the leaders, Akhil then died away. In the race home Leader gradually wore down the favourite and beat him by two lengths; 10 lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Time—1min. 12secs, Leader who was priced at Rs. 1,000 received no bids.

AUCTION PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Kour Saheb of Patiala's Mallinyook 7st 12lbs, A Ferguson 1
Kour Saheb of Patiala's Mozart 8st 8lbs...Spencer 2
Mr M Goculdas T M S 9st 2lbs..........A Hoyt 3

ALSO RAN.—Milner II 8st 10lbs, Virbala 6st carried 6st 12lbs.

BETTING—5 to 4 on Mallinyook; 3 to 2 against T M S; 4 to 1 Milner; 7 to 1 Virbala; 20 to 1 Mozart.

THE RACE.—Virballa was quickest out of the machine and attended by Mozart made the running to the half with Mallinyook last. Here Virbala was done with and Mozarat led to the bend where Mallinyook joined him. Then near the distance T M S made his effort, but Mallinyook increased his lead and won by 2 lengths, Mozart again displacing T M S by a head. Time—1min 20 5-4secs.

LOHOGAON PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr R S S'Mudkoor 8st 1lb..........P Brown 1
Mr A S Oomer's Rajput 9st 5lbs..........Robinson 2
Mr M Noormahomed Begmahomed's Sharar 6st 12lbs (cd 7st 3lbs)..........A Ferguson 3
Mr A A Saif's Woodlurinder 7st 1lb (cd 7st 2lbs) Majeed 4

ALSO RAN.—Lookman 9st 12lbs, Jehangir 9st 9lb, Vedas 9st 4lbs, Hurgon 9st 4lbs, Salanie 8st 7lbs, Gafal 8st 5lbs, Saseed 8st 3lbs, and Minerva 8st 1lb.

BETTING.—2 to 1 against Rajput and Mudkoor, 3 to 1 Saeed, 4 to 1 Salanic, 10 to 1 Sharar and greater odds the others.

The Race.—Sharar led Hurgon for a little but the latter soon went to the front and was in turn displaced by Vedas. On turning into the straight Rajput and Mudkoor rapidly came to the front but the latter drew away. Won by two lengths, four lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Time 1-26 4-5.

MEDIUM PLATE,—one mile.

Mr G K's Coat of Arms 8st. 7lbs..........Hill 1
Mr M Goculdas' Apology 8st. 7lbs..........A Hoyt 2
His Highness the Jam Saheb's Ebullition 8st. 7lbs..........Southall 3

ALSO RAN—Lancaster 9st 3lbs

BETTING—5 to 4 on Ebullition, 5 to 4 against Coat of Arms, 3 to 1 Apology, 6 to 1 Lancaster.

The Race—Coat of Arms at once jumped away with a lead and kept at the head of affairs, the whole way outstaying the feeble challenge by Apology. Won by two lengths, same distance between 2nd and 3rd. Time—1·52 2-3.

LITTLE BEGINNERS PLATE—(Divided) about 5 furlongs.

Mr Newton's Revolver 8st 11lbs..........Barett 1
Mr Syed Rashid's Toronto 8st 8lbs..........Mujeed 2
Messrs Raja and Gracious's Mezahim 8st 8lbs Abdulla 3

ALSO RAN.—Prince of Wales 8st 11lbs, Reaper 8st 11lbs, Mohajir 8st 11lbs, Sadee 8st 8lbs, Fazil 8st 5lbs, Stirrup Cup 8st 5lbs, Duwah 6st 12lbs.

BETTING.—Evens Toronto, 3 to 1 Revolver, 5 to 1 Reaper and Sadee, 7 to 1 Mezahim; 15's and 20's the others.

The Race.—As soon as the gate was released, Revolver, Toronto and Merzahim sprang to the front, the first named slightly in front. Toronto drew level at the half mile, and thereafter, it became dingdon a finish between pair Revolver just securing verdict by a neck; four lengths between second and third. Time—1-13min. 2·5 secs.

FIRST LITTLE BEGINNERS PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Newton's Mooseer 7st 7lbs..........Khan 1
Mr Ahmed Hazaty's Occident 8st 11lbs Fahad 2
Messrs Dukil and Eastwood's Udai 8st 8lbs. Hazza 3
Mr Abdulla Fara's Aurum 8st 8lbs..........Abdulla 4

ALSO RAN.—Kelitdar, 8st 11lbs, Hamim 8st 11lbs, Khemraj 8st 8lbs, (Carried 8st 11lbs) Ameen 8st 8lbs, Ordinary 8st 8lbs, William Tell 8st 5lbs, Dreadnaught 7st 13lbs, Dohan 7st 13lbs, Turcs Cap 7st 1lb (Carried 7st 2lbs)

BETTING.—3 to 3 against Mooaseer, 2 to 1 Ameen, 4 to 1 Occident and greater odds the others.

The Race.—Khemraj made the running for a brief space until displaced by the favourite which then kept in front the whole way, winning by 1 1-2 lengths from Occident which just beat Uddai for 2nd place by a head. Time—1min. 14 secs.

THE following are the second entries for Poona races, 1st meeting, which closed yesterday evening:—

First day, Saturday, 3rd September.

YERROWDA PLATE—R. C.—Distance over 7 flights: Idle and Ugly.

TRIAL PLATE—One mile: Master Delaval.

DEALERS NEW PLATE.—1 1-4 miles: Kishra and Lama.

Second Day, Wednesday, 7th September.

ARAB PONY DERBY.—6 furlongs: Occident, Yacoob, Marzook, Prince Charlie.

Third day, Saturday, 10th September.

POONA GRAND ANNUAL—2 miles over 9 flights: Tete-a-Tete, Idle, and Ugly.

POONA DERBY.—1 1-2 miles: Silver-mine, Azzad, Hyder II.

Fourth Day, Saturday, 17th September.

POONA GRAND NATIONAL.—2 miles 1 furlong.—Tete-a-Tete, Daroji, Idle Warcloud, Ugly.

VISITORS PLATE.—1 1-4 miles: Miracle, Forfeit, Apology.

Final entries close on 23rd August.

Sometime ago a suit was brought by Mr. J. T. Gillmore, Medical Store-keeper, Travancore State, for wrongful dismissal, claiming Rs. 85,000 damages. Complainant was subsequently called upon to show cause why the suit should not be dismissed as the Court had no jurisdiction and yesterday before the Justice Wallis the suit was thrown out

## FOOTBALL.

## Harwood League.

### Y. M. C. A. vs. PAREL GYMKHANA.

THERE were very few spectators present on the Cooperage last evening to witness the above game. The ground was in a very bad state owing to the rains, and taking same into consideration a very fair game was played by both teams.

Y. M. C. A. kicked off, but for some time were kept pretty well on the defensive, the Parel team showing up well. Eventually, however, play ruled of a very even nature, and the Y. M. C. A. forwards combining nicely ran down, Cornfield finishing the movement with an excellent goal. Nothing further was scored to the interval, when the Y. M. C. A. crossed over leading by one goal to nil.

On resuming play continued to be fairly even, the Y. M, C. A., if anything, having rather the better of it, Broodfoot saving several excellent shots, before he was beaten by one from back. This concluded the scoring, the Y. M. C. A. being the victors by two goals to love. Result:—

Y. M. C. A.......... 2
Parel Gymkhana.......... 0

TEAMS:—

Y. M. C. A.—Goal: Hildreth; backs: Ward and Templeton; half-backs: Booker, Butter and R Templeton; forwards: T. Brewin, Maurice, Pack' Osborne and Cornfield.

PAREL GYMKHANA—Goal: Broadfoot; backs: Patterson and Cotterill; half-backs: Major, Molyneaux and Muir; forwards: S. Alcock, A. N. Other, W. Alcock, Heyher and Foskett.

## DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

## An Additional Cup Offered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 10.

In order to give an additional interest to the Durand Football Tournament, the Secretariat establishments of the Government of India have offered a cup and three medals for a sprinting competition which is to be run on the same lines as the fixture in the Rovers Tournament, held annually in Bombay. The Committee of the Durand Football Tournament have kindly accepted this kind offer.

The entries of teams up to date shows:—North Staffordshire Regiment; 2. the Durham Light Infantry; 3. The Bishop Cotton School; 4. The Royal Dragoons; 5. The King's Dragoon Guards; 6. The 3rd Calcutta Volunteer Rifles; 7. The Royal Scots; 8. The Highland Light Infantry; 9. The King's Regiment; 10. The Lancashire Fusiliers (Cap-holders); 11. The Connaught Rangers; 12. the West Riding Regiment; 13. The Telegraph Departmental Team; 14. The Simla United Sports Club Team; 15. Simla United Sports Club Team; 16. The 17th Lancers; 17. The Mountain Artillery, Sirhind Brigade; 18. The Gordon Highlanders.

The conditions for the above are:—(1) The competition will be open to all teams taking part in the Durand Football Tournament. There will be no entrance fee. (2) Each sprinting team to consist of three man from the Football Eleven. Such men must have actually played in the Tournament. The run to be from goal line goal line; one run to decide each tie:—(3) Points will be given for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd man in each sprint; 7 for the 1st, 5 for the 2nd, and 3 for the 3rd; the Team getting the most points wins the sprint. In the case of the dead heat the points will be divided between the head beaters. (4) The same team need not run in all the ties, provided that rule 2 is complied with. (5) The competition will be on the knock out principle and the runs will take place during the interval between matches on the second and subsequent football days. In cases where the running off of a tie in the interval between matches, would give an advantage to any team owing to their opponents being engaged to play in the first match of that day, the Managing Committee of the sprint will decide when the tie is to be run off, giving timely notice to the competing teams. 6. The drawings of the Football Matches will stand for the sprints. 7. Men will compete in Football Kit. 8. The Semi-Finals and Final will take place respectively before and after the Final of the Football Tournament.

9. The prizes which have been kindly presented by the establishment of the Government of India will consist of a Cup to the winning Team and medal to the three men comprising the winning team. 10. In case of disputes or unforsseen occurrences not legislated for above, the Sprint Committee's decision will be final.

The Committee: Major G. Walton, Captain H. Clarke, Mr. A. E. Ellis and Mr. E. B. Owen.

## CRICKET.

## Rajkot vs. Bombay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, AUGUST 10.

The Bombay Team were pleasantly surprised on arriving at Rajkot this morning, to find there was every prospect of cricket after lunch as the heavy rain at Jamnagar led every one to expect a blank day. A start was made soon after lunch and Rajkot winning the toss took the first innings. The matting wicket on the soft surface played difficult and success soon attended Bombay. Watts who had gone on with Anstruther getting Judge caught at the third slip in his second over and in his fourth he clean bowled Cheetham with a beautiful ball which came right across his wicket. With Merubha run out immediately afterward three wickets were down for 14. Monteath and Oghad improved matters to the extent of 30 runs, although the former should have been held at deep square-leg off Stileman. The bowlers, however, always held the advantage and with Simms l.b.w. to Stileman and Monteath caught at mid-off two runs later, prospects looked gloomy for Rajkot. Fanshawe, however, made a plucky fight for his side, coming in when the score was at 62 for 7 and knocking up 30 before the remaining wickets were secured.

Bombay are to be congratulated on dismissing their opponents for so small a total. Their bowling was very steady, their fielding very fair. Monteath played nicely but the batting on the whole was slow as may be seen from the fact that they took three hours in gething 106. Brooke and Christie went in for 25 minutes at the end in a bad light by attractive cricket put on 28 runs without either being defeated. The match will be continued to-morrow at 11 o'clock weather permitting.

RAJKOT.

First Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Cheetham, b Watts ... ... | 7 |
| Mr Judge, c Tillard, b Watts... ... | 0 |
| Mr Merubha, run out... ... ... | 4 |
| Mr Oghad, run out ... ... | 10 |
| Mr Monteath, c Kurvatt, b Ward ... | 20 |
| Mr Simms, l-b-w b Stileman... ... | 0 |
| Mr Umriger, b Ward... ... | 8 |
| Mr Fanshawe, not out ... ... | 30 |
| Mr Keshavlal, b Anstruther ... ... | 9 |
| Mr Strong, c Brooke, b Stileman ... | 1 |
| Mr Trotter, c Tillard, b Stileman ... | 1 |
| Mr Allison, b Ward ... ... | 9 |
| Extras... ... ... | 7 |
| Total ... ... | 106 |

BOMBAY.

First Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Brooke, not out ... ... | 10 |
| Mr Christie, not out ... ... | 17 |
| Extras... ... | 1 |
| Total (for no wickets)... | 28 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

RAJKOT.

First Innings.

| | O | R | M | W |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Watts | 17 | 23 | 6 | 2 |
| Anstruther | 17 | 32 | 4 | 1 |
| Ward | 14·3 | 18 | 7 | 3 |
| C F Stileman | 14 | 24 | 1 | 3 |
| Hurlbatt | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

Anstruther bowled one wide.

GREAT interest has been aroused over the proposed aeroplane race over the Alps from Brigue to Milan, which is fixed for Sept. 20. Already Latham, Labouchere, Cattaneo, Chavez and thirteen others have entered. There is keen rivalry among the makers of flying machines, each of whom hopes that his own make will carry the winner.

## POONA RACES.

## Fifth Extra Meeting.

Wednesday, August 17.

Entry closed at 6 p. m. on Tuesday 19th August.

THE BEGINNERS' CHASE.—Distance steeplechase course about 2 miles and 1 furlong.

Major G Moore's ch aus g Daroji (aged)
Mr B Thomas' br aus g War Cloud (aged)

Race declared void.

THE SUMMER PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's b aus g Mozart
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's ch aus g Longchamp
Mr F M Garda's b e m Lumination
Mr P B Avasia's ch e m Castalia
Mr Homi Billimoria's ch e g Pincher
Messrs Heath and A S Oomer's b e h Elser 14 2
H H Maharaja of Mysore's b e g Kismet
H H Maharaja of Mysore's b e h Eustace
H H Jam Sahib's ch aus h Vigorous
Mr Kelso's br aus g Paul Pry
Mr R R S' br aus g Killua
Mr R R S' ch e m Cill Dara
Mr R R S' b aus m Posco
Mr M Goculdass' b aus m Solution
Mr A J De Souza's b aus g Lord Merv
Mr A J De Souza's b e m Rose of Malta by Knight of Malta—Rosewarlin (3 years)

THE MODERATE PLATE.—Distance 1 1-4 miles.

H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's ch aus g Absentee
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's b aus g Realm
Mr P B Avasia's bl n am g Gallileo
Mr G K's ch n am g Coat of Arms
Mr G K's b aus m Mafoota
Mr Homi Bilimoria's ch e g Ashanti Gold
Mr A S Oomer's br aus m Lancasterite
H H Uverajah of Mysore's bl aus g Miracle
Mr M Goculdass' b e g Apology

THE HADAPSUR PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr F M Garda's g a h Grey Falcon 13 2 3-4
Mr G K's ch a h Manlicher 14 0
The Chief of Manavadar's g a h Takti Suleman 13 2 3-4
Messrs J Mahomed and S A Wahed's g a h Fahad Beg 14 0
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Rajput 13 2 1-4
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Lookman 14 0
Mr Hajee Ally Sabakh's b a h Company 14 0
Mr R S Forage's b a h Saree 13 3
Mr Heath's g a h Minerva 13 3
Mr Heath's ch a h Plassy 13 2
Mr R R S' ch a h Tachreet 13 3 3-4
Mr R R S' g a h Mudkoor 13 3
Mr James' ch a h Salanic 14 0
Messrs H Brewin and Bamfylde's b a h Young Thara 13 2 1-2
Mr Bampfylde's b a h St Anthony 14 0
Mr Dara Cowasjee's b a h Gafal 13 2
Mr Cowasjee Burjorjee's g a h Darby 13 2 1-2
Mr Ahmed Abdoola's b a h Real Blood 13 3 1-2
Mr Beg's b a h Creditor 13 2 3-4
Mr Newton's b a h Hurgon 13 3 1-2
Mr Newton's g a h Azzad 13 3 1-4
Mr Tahar Yuni's g a h Nishan 14 0
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Jehangir 14 0
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Vedas 14 0
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Winchester 14-0
Mr D G Dhere's g a h Little Sanaya 13 3

Closed Race.

THE SERVICE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Captain McGregor's b a g Hafiz 14 0 (by wire)
Captain Anderson's b a h Sunsun 14 0 1-2
Captain Willi's g a h M V O 13 3 3-4
Mr W T Mile's bl a h Nagashi 13 2
Captain Watkin William's g a h Great Power 14 3
Captain J Scott Nimmo's ch a h Minx 13 2 3-4

THE LILLIPUT NOVICE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr A Rehman's ch a h Arnica 13-3
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Ameen 13-2 3-4
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Meshriff 13-2 3-4
Mr R S Forage's ch a h Waterloo 13-2
Mr Abdoola Faras' ch a h Aurum 13-2 1-2
Mr Heath's b a h Zippoline 13-3
Messrs A R Dakil and Bampfylde's ch a h Siberia 13-2 1-2
Messrs D S Mehta and A Yunasee's b a h Jins 13-2 1-2
Mr A R Ameer's g a h William Tell 13-2 1-2
Mr S D Gracious' b a h Stirrup Cup 13-2 1-2
Messrs J R Raja and S D Gracious' b a h Mezahim 13-2 3-4
Mr J R Raja's b a h Khemraj 13-2 3-4
Mr Noormahomed Begmahomed's ch a h Hamim 13-3
Mr S N Mahomed's g a h Reaper 13-3
Mr Newton's b a h Mahya 13-3
Mr Newton's g a h Revolver 13-3
Mr Newton's b a h Mooaseer 13-1 1-2
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's b a h Little Devil 13-2 3-4
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's b a h Occident 13 3
Mr Abdool Gany's b a h Prince of Wales 13-3
Mr Khalaf bin Saif's ch a h Mohajir 13-3
Mr A Mahomed's ch a h Injabukh 13-2 3-4
Mr Ram's g a h Duwah 13-0 3 4
Mr A A Saif's g a h Turks Cap 13-1
Mr M Goculdass' g a h Dignum 13-3
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Mighty Nugget 13-2

THE ARAB MEDIUM PLATE—Distance 1 1-4 miles.

The Chief of Manavadar's g a h Straight Tip (aged)
Mr A S Oomer's ch a h Lapwing (4 years)
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Sulaik (4 years)
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Tajil Mulook (4 years)
Mr Jarulla bin Talib's ch a h Grand Duke (4 years)
Mr Abdoola Faras' ch a h Artist (5 years)
Mr Abdoola Faras' g a h Grey Beard (4 years)
Mr Heath's b a h Dumra 13-3 1-2 (aged)
Mr R R S' ch a h Devon (6 years)
Mr Saleh Dakil's g a h Thousand (5 years)
Mr A R Ameer's g a h Hyder II 14-0 (aged)
Mr Abdoola Mistry's b a h Sun (6 years)
Mr J R Raja's g a h Sawyer 14-0 (6 years)
Mr J R Raja's ch a h Guinea Mohur 13-3 1-2 (4 years)
Mr J M Mistry's ch a h Young Salanic (aged)
Mr Dara Cowasjee's ch a h Zinfandel 14-0 (5 years)
Mr Newton's b a h Thaboor (5 years)
Mr A Mahomed's b a h Silvermine (6 years)
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Racer (4 years)
Messrs M Goculdass and Ali bin Talib's b a h Meazer (aged)

### ADDITIONAL RACE.

Selling Plate:—Winner Rs. 400, 2nd Rs. 200, 3rd Rs. 100. Maiden Arabs, 14 hands and under 14 hands, entered for Rs. 1,200, to carry 10st W I 3lbs, for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 300. Distance about 5 furlongs.

Entry Rs. 5, to close 10 a.m. on Saturday, 13th August, with Rs. 5 in addition if not struck out before 6 p.m. Monday, 15th August, 1910.

## "CHINESE LABOUR" IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, addressing a meeting of seamen at the West India Dock Gates, Poplar, on July 17, said he had supported the Liberal Government for many years but he must tell the Government that it was "damned hypocrisy" on its part to make such a howl about the Chinese in South Africa, and yet to allow the Chinese to be dumped down right here in this country. Drastic action was taken in South Africa, but colonies of Chinese were being founded in all the chief ports of the British Isles. Last year 2,400 Chinese were signed on British ships at Poplar. The standard of the Chinese was so low that no Government ought to allow them in our midst. The Shipping Federation treated white men like slaves, but the Chinese were placed on a pedestal and were never medically examined by bullies. If the Seamen's Union could get 200,000 seamen in British and continental ports to take a fortnight's rest at a given time, Shipping Federation would be compelled to adopt a conciliatory attitude, for the whole shipping industry would be paralysed and the starving people of Europe would demand a settlement of the seamen's grievances. Shipowners would then ship blind and dumb men, men with wooden legs, and men without legs; and they would no longer insult the British seaman by compelling him to be medically examined. On the 28th of the month he was going to ask the President of the Board of Trade to receive a deputation, backed by 100 members of Parliament, asking him to put into force the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act in regard to the language test and the signing on of men. They would ask him to instruct his officers that there must be no signing on of "scabs at dead of night, and the granting of facilities to the sweepings of hell and Newgate."

A CORRESPONDENT writes that the Mahomedans of Gujranwala have resolved to boycott all Mahomedans who would have dealings with Hindus or Sikhs or take food touched by the latter.

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 10.

There has been no material change in the general conditions, except that the rainfall has diminished over the head of the Peninsula. It has been nearly general in Lower Bengal, Eastern Bengal, except Bihar, Lower Sind, Gujarat, Central India East, and the West Coast of the Peninsula; and fairly general in Upper Burma, the Eastern half of the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore, while there have been a few falls in Assam, Bihar, the Western United Provinces, the East of the Punjab and of Rajputana.

The principal amounts are:—Moulmein had three inches; Kyaukpyu, two; Akyab, five; Dibrugarh, three; Sibsagar, two; Cox's Bazar, Dehra Dun, Chakrata and Hyderabad (Sind) one and a half; Rajkot two; Bhuj and Sutna, one; Saugor, three; Pendra, one and a half; Ratnagiri and Mangalore, two; Mercara, one and a half.

Forecast:—An increase of rain over the head of the Peninsula.

Indian Ocean—The pressure at Mauritius has continued low and favourable for the Indian rainfall, but, winds have been rather light and their direction unsteady. At Zanzibar and the Seychelles, the winds have been stronger than usual, but there has been heavy rain at the latter station. These conditions appear on the whole satisfactory.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla In Cts | Esplanade In Cts | Fort In Cts | Colaba. In Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously registered.......... | 51·68 | 45·07 | 45·30 | 40·72 |
| Wednesday, 10th August ... | 2·48 | 2·51 | 2·70 | 1·13 |
| Total...... | 54·16 | 47·58 | 48·00 | 41·85 |
| Same date last year .......... | 65·65 | 61·92 | 71·12 | 50·33 |

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., CUMBALLA HILL

August 10.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

| Station. | Last 24 hours. | Total to date. | Corpdg. Total 1908. | Corpdg Total 1909. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. | In cts. |
| Cumballa Hill ... | 2·55 | 50·98 | 49·91 | 61·91 |

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

| Names of Stations. | Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Rainfall past 24 hours. | Rainfall since 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bushire (9th Aug.) | 95·6 | 86·1 | ... | ... |
| Jask | 92·8 | 83·3 | ... | ... |
| Muskat (9th Aug.) | 93·8 | 85·6 | ... | ... |
| Multan | 102·3 | 86·0 | ... | 0·71 |
| Rawalpindi | 95·9 | 79·9 | ... | 15·27 |
| Lahore | 97.4 | 80·7 | ... | 8·32 |
| Sirsa | 96·3 | 80·6 | ... | 5·03 |
| Ambala | 89·5 | 77·0 | 0·30 | 12·38 |
| Delhi | 96·2 | 81·7 | 0·08 | 8·89 |
| Agra | 95·5 | 80·5 | 0·05 | 8·59 |
| Mainpuri | 95·8 | 82·0 | 0·05 | 8·98 |
| Jhansi | 87·5 | 78·5 | 0·57 | 12·41 |
| Cawnpore | 91·2 | 79·5 | 0·05 | 11·72 |
| Allahabad | 91·6 | 78·0 | 0·06 | 10·88 |
| Jacobabad | 105·6 | 87·3 | ... | 2·15 |
| Karachi | 85·0 | 78·0 | 0·21 | 12·15 |
| Ajmer | 85·4 | 78·2 | ... | 11·81 |
| Jaipur | 89·2 | 78·1 | 0·32 | 6·72 |
| Kotah | 86·5 | 78·6 | 0·05 | 14·33 |
| Bhuj | 79·6 | 74·5 | 1·14 | 8·97 |
| Dwarka | 81·8 | 76·2 | 0·59 | 11·60 |
| Veraval | 80·6 | 77·3 | 0·51 | 14·35 |
| Rajkot | 78·1 | 74·0 | 2·16 | 30·65 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 82·5 | 76·0 | 0·53 | 22·45 |
| Surat | 85·1 | 76·1 | 0·61 | 32·80 |
| Ahmedabad | 84·6 | 75·7 | 0·21 | 21·78 |
| Deesa | 87·3 | 75·9 | 0·45 | 21·12 |
| Neemuch | 80·0 | 72·8 | ... | 20·77 |
| Indore | 80·1 | 72·1 | ... | 21·70 |
| Jubbulpore | 79·8 | 73·3 | 0·10 | 22·91 |
| Saugor | 77·1 | 72·0 | 2·66 | 21·01 |
| Hoshangabad | 82·1 | 73·4 | 0·03 | 31·76 |
| Khandwa | 83·2 | 74·1 | ... | 16·18 |
| Akola | 84·7 | 73·1 | 0·04 | 21·26 |
| Amraoti | 82·8 | 72·3 | ... | 22·47 |
| Nagpur | 83·1 | 74·3 | ... | 35·96 |
| Chanda | 82·5 | 75·0 | 0·26 | 25·80 |
| Raipur | 79·2 | 72·6 | 0·04 | 41·81 |
| Bombay | 80·0 | 75·7 | 1·13 | 41·86 |
| Ratnagiri | 81·8 | 73·9 | 2·48 | 55·57 |
| Mormugao | 84·0 | 74·2 | 0·18 | 63·50 |
| Karwar | 82·3 | 73·0 | 0·42 | 88·14 |
| Malegaon | 79·9 | 73·1 | ... | 17·07 |
| Ahmednagar | 79·4 | 69·5 | 0·13 | 17·68 |
| Poona | 75·0 | 70·8 | 0·16 | 17·42 |
| Sholapur | 81·3 | 73·9 | — | 8·63 |
| Bijapur | 79·7 | 68·7 | ... | 5·71 |
| Belgaum | 74·3 | 68·1 | 0·62 | 27·84 |
| Aurangabad | 80·2 | 69·7 | ... | 14·70 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 82·9 | 72·7 | ... | 19·47 |
| Hyderabad | 81·8 | 71·2 | ... | 10·63 |
| Mangalore | 84·3 | 70·3 | 1·87 | 74·88 |
| Calicut | 83·8 | 74·1 | 0·88 | 58·12 |
| Cochin | 85·7 | 75·3 | 0·05 | 60·84 |
| Colombo | 86·5 | 74·0 | 0·05 | 12·30 |
| Masulipatam | 88·3 | 78·2 | ... | 16·67 |
| Bellary | 89·0 | 73·8 | ... | 4·90 |
| Cuddapah | 92·2 | 74·6 | ... | 11·50 |
| Madras | 93·0 | 80·0 | ... | 10·07 |
| Bangalore | 77·8 | 65·8 | 0·03 | 14·14 |
| Coimbatore | 86·4 | 71·8 | — | 4·19 |
| Trichinopoly | 97·1 | 77·8 | ... | 5·39 |
| Negapatam | 96·5 | 78·0 | ... | 8·53 |

### BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 10TH AUGUST.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 10th August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0·30" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme eastern districts and in the extreme north, and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0·57" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess in the north-western districts; otherwise temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur records 0·32" of rain and Karachi 0·21". Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of Rajputana and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature do not differ much from normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been general in Gujarat and Kathiawar; Deesa has had 0·45", Ahmedabad 0·21", Surat. 0·61", Bhavnagar Para 0·53", Veraval 0·51", Dwarka 0·59", Rajkot 2·16" and Bhuj 1·14". Skies are generally heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is generally in defect; night temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor records 2·66" of rain, Jubbulpore 0·10" and Chanda 0·26". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect in the eastern half of the division; the minimum is normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 1·13", Ratnagiri 2·48", Mormugao 0·18" and Karwar 0·42". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan; Ahmednagar has had 0·13", Poona 0·16" and Belgaum 0·62". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and minimum temperature are normal; maximum temperature continues in defect.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been widespread in Gujarat and Kathiawar and nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula. Local rain has fallen in the east Central Provinces, the adjacent parts of the United Provinces, Rajputana and lower Sind, and isolated showers in the Punjab. There has been a decrease in the rainfall in the central parts of the country and the Bombay Deccan.

Nearly general rain is, again likely in Gujarat, Kathiawar and on the west coast of the Peninsula, and local rain in the central parts of the country, the United Provinces, Rajputana and the Bombay Deccan. A few showers may occur in the Punjab.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

A TOUCH OF GOLD.

With our French cousins, writes a London correspondent, the gold button is having quite a vogue, and is applied to gowns of all descriptions. The black cloth tailor-made which every self-respecting Parisienne possesses is most beautifully adorned this season. The coats are lined with the richest brocade in beautiful colours, and provided with waistcoats embroidered in harmonising shades. To crown the whole there is the gold button, often discreetly applied, but sometimes in overwhelming numbers. In short, the black cloth is just a background for the beautiful fitments. The liking for touches of gold extends to the buckles of walking shoes, hat pins and bags. About bags a volume could be written. One quaint wallet-shaped one appeared to be made of cloth of gold. Many of them are reproduction of old designs. The original of one I saw in tapestry, on which were the figures of two saints in enamel, was several centuries old. Then there is the plaited ribbon bag, square in shape, usually in two colours, with ribbon fringe, that our grandmothers carried. One sees, too, the fine bead purses, some worked in delicate Watteau-like designs, with heavy silver or gold tops. Another more modern fancy is the large suede reticule on which are one's initials writ very large.

OLD EMBROIDERIES.

The artistic woman will eagerly avail herself of the fine reproductions of old embroideries that are now available, realising how decorative they are. One famous couturiere is utilising them on the one-piece frocks he sends out, thereby making them most distinctive garments. One built of Syrian silk in deep, yet bright, blue, has bands of embroidery in dark tangerine and red. Persian blue and orange is another good combination. By some wonderful process the rather crude colours are toned down to resemble old pieces.

ALL WHITE.

The all-white frock with coloured tunic and shoes and hose to match has been a great success at the small dances recently given. One pretty frock had an under-dress of white mousseline de soie, very full, with a lilac coloured chiffon tunic, lightly smocked at the top and where it was set into the hem which was of velvet of the same shade. With this went little mauve sandals—with heels. Another white frock was made distinctive by cerise shoes and the bunch of cherries worn at the belt. The brocade and hand-painted shoe also made a brave show.

VEILING EMBROIDERY.

Henley was rather a disappointment from a sartorial point of view; the grey skies were not a good background. One gown, which was much noticed, exploited the new fancy for veiling embroidery. The under-dress of broderie anglaise was veiled with French blue chiffon, which just revealed the pattern. Blue silk tassels ornamented the frock right down the left side and outlined the left sleeve. There is quite a liking for trimming on one side of a frock. The close-fitting turban worn with this toilette was of blue tulle over white, with a large blue and white flower aigrette. Another pretty gown was built of floral silk; in this case with a beige background and a design of pink roses.

## BOMBAY ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

The annual report for the year 1909-10 of the Association of Bombay Architects, Civil Engineers and Surveyors, states:—

During the year under report the Association was successful in getting a favourable reply to its petition made to the Inspector General Registration, Bombay Presidency, in connection with the rules framed by Government about two years ago, regarding the inspection of Sub-Registrar's records. An Architect wishing to search Sub-Registrar's records, regarding sales of properties in a locality in connection with the valuation of a particular property in that locality was required according to those rules to fill in certain details on printed forms, which it was practically impossible for him to do. These rules put a great obstacle in the way of the Architect in arriving at the proper valuation for want of correct and reliable information. These difficulties were represented to Government, and the Association is glad to say that Government have been pleased to restore the old rules and regulations to the members of the society. The Association takes this opportunity of expressing its cordial thanks to Government for favourably considering its petition.

In the year under reference the Trust Engineer and the Trustees for the improvement of the City of Bombay were pleased to ask the views and suggestions of the Association respectively in respect of the rules and building restrictions for the buildings to be erected on the Trust's plots of the Sandhurst Road Estate and regarding the architectural features of such buildings. The Association, after carefully considering this matter at great length, communicated its views and suggestions to the Chairman in its letter of 15th July 1909. Though this did not result in the modification of the Trust's rules and regulations, yet the society finds that they are not now being so rigidly enforced as before.

The Association is glad to note that the new building bye-laws as finally sanctioned by Government contains practically all the suggestions made by the society.

## ARRIVALS.

## Per s.s. "Himalaya," Aug. 12.

THE P. & O. Co's. steamer "Himalaya," with the English Mails of the 29th ultimo, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m., to-morrow, with the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Rustamji, Mrs J
Moberley, Mrs
Carbonell, Mr L S
Norman, Major
Lough, Capt A T
Jones, Capt W
Fyzee, Mr A H
Welsh, Dr Inman
Orchard, Capt A J
Macdonald, Mr A D
Modi, Mr P K

FROM MARSEILLES.

Morgan, Mr W
Hefferman Capt P
Pye, Mr K W
Brokkole, Mr T F
Buckford, Maj A L
Orchard, Mr D S
Thomson, Mr R G
Madeley, Mr J W
Tapissier, Mr and Mrs infant and child
Reid, Mr V J
Fearon, Mr L K
Tonge, Mr S
Foster, Mr A
Fakiso, Mr A
Kennedy, Mr R
Suttie, Mr P E Mrs
Currie, Mrs A C
Burn, Mr E M
Gubagun, Mr T
Elmore, Mr J S
Bose, Mr S W
Palmer, Mr S E
Miller, Mr Justice L
Watson, Major J W
Smith, Mr
Kanika Hon Raja of Native Servant
Marsden, Mr C
Shorrock, Mr A G
Suleman, Mr A L
Parkinson, Mr F A
Goldie, Capt K O

FROM BRINDISI.

Thomas, Lt B
Newling, Mr R S
Viccaji, Mr S F
Vale, Comdr S D
McLeod, Col W K
Ellias, Mr A

FROM PORT SAID.

Zalichi, Mr N
Masoj, Rev S

FOR KARACHI.

Brett, Capt F L S Mrs
Scott, Capt A

## DEPARTURES.

## Per s.s. "Castalia," August 11.

The Anchor Line s.s. "Castalia," will sail from No. 2 Victoria Dock on the afternoon of the 11th instant with following passengers. Medical inspection at 12-30 noon sharp.

TO LONDON.

Elliot Cockell, Mr
Lewison, Lt

TO LIVERPOOL.

Gordon, Lt J G
Huggins, Capt W M
Huggins, Mrs
Huggins, Miss
Huggins, Masters
Kirkby, Capt H A
Kirkby, Mrs
Ben Worrall, Mr

Two colonels, six lieutenant-colonels, and twenty-nine other military officers, with eight civil servants, have been committed for trial on charges of corruption in connection with the Army Supply Department of the Warsaw Military District. Nearly half the accused are being kept in close confinement, owing to fears that they will try to evade justice. Incidentally their imprisonment has caused to the Prison Department some trouble on account of the abominable state of the prisons, and orders have been issued to find accommodation for these officers "suitable to their rank," instead of the ordinary "casemates" of the fortress.

## BY THE WAY.

### CRIME AND THE CALENDAR.

The recent epidemic of murder seems to lend support to the theory that crime is regulated by the Calendar. Some years ago this connexion was measured with scientific accuracy by Mr. E. Grant Dexter, a prominent New York scientist, who, among many other interesting discoveries, found that no less than 28th per cent. of the year's crimes of violence in New York occurred in July. According to Mr. Dexter, the maximum of criminal assault occurs at a temperature ranging from 70 to 85 degrees, while periods of more intense heat are as free from crime as periods of intense cold. Women, it appears, are more sensative than men to changes of temperature, their violence being double that of man when the thermometer registers from 80 to 85 degrees.

### DR. JOHNSON AND JESUS COLLEGE.

Jesus College, which has just elected Mr. Lloyd George, a Fellow, was formerly reputed the most hospitable college in Oxford. It was a cherished resort of Dr. Johnson, who was entertained there by "his convival friend" Dr. Edwards, the Vice-Principal, in 1782. that the unconciliatory sage of Fleet-street had a very festive time is conclusively proved by the entries preserved in the Buttery books, which show that during the week he stayed at Jesus, the "battels" of all the Fellows were exceedingly high. Dr. Edwards spent his life upon an edition of Xenophon which, to Johnson's deep regret, he did not live to publish.

### SCIENTIFIC MEN AND THE COMET'S TAIL.

Did the earth pass through the tail of Halley's Comet, or did it not? Some scientists seem at variance on the point. At a meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, held recently, Dr. John Aitken submitted the query, "Did the tail of Halley's Comet affect the earth's atmosphere ?" and he was followed by Professor Dyson, who wondered if the earth went through the tail at all. Dr. Carse would only commit himself to the extent that the Comet exercised very little influence on the state of the atmosphere. He would not say that the earth actually did pass through the tail. Professor Forbes, however, was positive there could not be the slightest doubt that the earth did pass through the tail of the Comet, because it could not help doing so. So the man in the street can take his choice.

### MICROBES IN DINING CARS.

The American railway companies, it is reported, are falling in line with demands of modern hygiene by eliminating from their dining cars everything that tends to collect or retain dust. The panelling and frescoing, the relief and scroll work, with which these cars were ornamented in the early days will in future fall under the ban, and fittings of smooth mahogany will be substituted. The ideal has been expressed by a railway superintendent, who has said [illegible] describing the model travelling restaurant, that if a microbe should alight anywhere inside that car, it would fall off and break its neck."

### THACKERAY AND A LONDON POLICE MAGISTRACY.

It is now, perhaps, all but forgotten that Thackeray, the centenary of whose birth has recently been observed, aspired to fill a position occupied in a former generation by another great literary genius, Fielding—that of London Police Magistrate. In 1831 he became a member of the Middle Temple, and commenced legal studies, which he abandoned within a twelve month. Years afterwards his friend, Monckton Milnes, Lord Houghton, conceived the idea of obtaining for Thackeray, a London magistracy, and with a view to this appointment he returned to the Temple and was called to the Bar on May 26, 1848. The fact was forgotten that seven years' standing at the Bar was an essential qualification for the position, and he wished-for post was never obtained.

### THE SEYMOUR HADEN ETCHINGS.

As there has been a good deal of uncertainty respecting the dispersal of the collection of his own etchings which the late Mr. Seymour Haden was known to possess, it will be of interest to mention that the London correspondent of the Scotsman learns from an authoritative source that the Department of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum has arranged to acquire this very valuable collection. The work of Mr. Seymour Haden was not well represented in the Department, and the present acquisition will be a most welcome addition to the cabinet of etchings in the Museum.

### LEVEL-CROSSING SLAUGHTER.

Accidents at level-crossings are so common in the United States that they usually attract little attention there. That they should be of frequent occurrence is not surprising, the "gate" at a level-crossing, the "Railway Monthly" points out, is but a pole, which is raised to a perpendicular position when open. Hence when closed the pole is no real protection to the railway, and when raised it in no way warns the engine-driver that the gate is open, as do the substantial gates, compulsory in this country, which when open are across the railway, and show conspicuous danger signals to the trains.

### ONE PERSON KILLED EVERY HOUR.

The statement in a report just issued that no fewer than 47,400 trespassers have been killed on these railways within the last ten years comes with something of a shock. In 1907 a total of 6,500 persons, or more than fifteen a day, were killed on the railways, and these were not all tramps, but included men, women, and children living in the neighbourhood of the lines. That the mortality has increased within recent years is shown by the fact that in 1898 the number killed was 4,100. At present, it is said, that one person loses his life every hour of the day on the United States railroads.

### GOLF IN FRANCE.

Mr. F. Kinloch has an article in the "Badminton" pointing out the great growth of golf which has taken place in France. If anyone, he says, wants a holiday abroad, but not too far away, and is not too particular about his golf, there is no better place than Etretat, nestling down between great horseshoe cliffs on the coast of Normandy. It is exquisitely pretty. Golf is not the whole life of the place; rather is it a complement of lawn-tennis, bathing, and the casino. Comparatively few people play golf in the morning, which is devoted to lawn-tennis and the sea; but from 2 p. m. to 7 p. m. the links are busy. The drawback to the links is the getting there.

### LA BOULIE AND ELSEWHERE.

Among other French golf resorts is La Boulie, which is on the outskirts of Versailles, about forty minutes motor drive from Paris. The course was laid out by Willie Park in 1901. For some years La Boulie remained the only golf course near Paris, but of late the same enthusiasm for the game which has turned every available space near London into a golf course, good, bad, or indifferent, seems to have infected the Paris sportsmen. Three courses have been added—at Fontainebleau, Chantilly, and Compiegne. The links at Fontainebleau are carved out of the historic forest. A course was opened at Chantilly last October, and already there are 350 members. Chantilly is easily reached from Paris. Compiegne is the fourth more or less suburban golf course near Paris, and there is to be a big tournament over the links there in the third week of September.

### CLEAN MEAT.

The "Lancet" points out that it is a matter of common observation that most English butchers hang the carcass or joints cut from it outside their shops in the streets. "The object of this procedure is not clear unless it be to make a great show of stock, implying that the business is a well-patronised one, or it may be that in some way or other an 'airing' seasons the meat and makes it tender. But it is by no means necessary that the "hung" meat should be exposed to street contaminations. It is not difficult to comprehend that street contaminations are a fact, having regard to the befoulment of the road by the horse and to the stirring up of this befoulment by rapid motor traffic passing over it." This exposure of meat in the street is apparently not allowed in many Continental countries, and it seems to our contemporary that a similar prohibition should be in force in this country. A protest might also well be made against the dirty clothes which many butchers wear.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

## THE TWO SERVICES.

### RECENT STRATEGICAL OPERATIONS.

The lessons of the recent strategical operations areas a sealed book. Fragmentary and disjointed narratives are being published, but for the most part these throw little light on what has actually taken place. Many commanding officers even are unaware as to whether superior strategy was shown by "Red" or by "Blue," and not a few of those who took part in the operations profess ignorance of what they were designed to teach. None the less the scheme was a masterly conception and the working out of it afforded higher training of the greatest value. The nations between whom "strained relations" were supposed to exist were very thinly veiled by the scheme, and by making Ushant a suppositious base for "Blue's" auxiliary force, whose object was to assist the main fleet at Oban in raiding the British coast it is possible to read into the "idea" the situation which may have to be faced in the stern reality of war when Austrian "Dreadnoughts" become a potent factor. Whether Admiral Sir Edmund Poe, with the combined Mediterranean and Atlantic Fleets, succeeded, as is said, in the action off the Lizard in destroying Admiral Sir William May's "Red" force before its two divisions united—which means that in "the real thing" we should have been undone—will only be determined when the plotted results have been worked out with mathematical precision for bearing, weight of metal, speed, etc.

### SOUTH AMERICAN NAVIES.

It was not to be expected that Brazil would be alone among the South American Republic, for any long period of time, in possessing battleships of the heaviest tonnage and latest design. The three capital ships recently ordered in this country by the Brazilians are, as everybody who watches South American politics anticipated, to be followed by an order from the Chilians, who go one better than their neighbours. Brazil set the ball rolling by the abovementioned order to British firms for three battleships of 19,250 tons each, with twelve 12-in. guns as a primary armament. Argentina subsequently responded by placing orders with American firms for two mammoth fighting fabrics, each of which is to displace nearly 28,000 tons. and, it is believed, will be armed with 13·5-in. weapons as their primary armament. Now Chili, from whom we bought our present "Triumph" and "Swifture," on their completion by Messrs. Vickers and Sons and Sir W. Armstrong (Ltd.) respectively, takes up the running by placing orders in this country for a battleship which will displace 32,000 tons, the highest figure yet reached by any country. This ship, moreover, is, it is said, to carry 14-in, guns as a primary armament. So long as these States build against each other no great harm will be done by them wasting their money in such competition; it is only when, by selling such marine mastodons on the eve of war, they can suddenly change the chances of European nations pitched against each other that it matters to other people. The fact that several of these Republics will presently possess ships of this class, however, makes it less likely that any one of them will be prepared to deplete their naval strength by selling them their best ships, and thus become weaker than their neighbours.

### ALLEGED NEGLECT OF FLEET RESERVEMEN.

Sanction was last year obtained by the admiralty for the payment of war retainers for engine room artificers of the Royal Naval Reserve, when called out on mobilisation. This measure was both necessary and advisable, since it has placed these ratings on the same footing as the seamen and stoker ratings of the same force. There has one regrets to see lately been a latter in the press by a member of that very valuable branch of the Royal Fleet Reserve, formed by the Marines, which makes charges that need the immediate attention of the proper authorities certainly do not pay retainers to marines of the Royal Fleet Reserve for the purpose merely of keeping them available to be called out for war purposes. One wants them to be efficient fighting units when the time arrives for mobilising our fleet for grim work: and unless the men are put through a proper course of gun and infantry drill when they come up for their annual training all retaining fees might as well be cast into the sea. Yet it is said that men who go up for drill year after year are left to loaf their time away by keeping out of sight or in doing fatigue work in clearing private walks, or digging in private gardens, &c., and that non-commissioned officers responsible for this state of affairs receive "tips" from the Reservists. It is to be hoped that these charges are entirely without foundation, but having been made, the Admiralty are bound to have them investigated and reported upon and punishment dealt out if necessary; and one trusts members of Parliament will see that their Lordships are reminded of their plain duty if there is any hesitancy in adopting this course.

### A UNIQUE CAREER.

The appointment of Brigadier-General W. R. Robertson as Commandant of the Staff College was known to be a very likely event, and on it the students of the immediate future at this institution are much to be congratulated. For they will not only be working under one of the cleverest and best-read officers in the Army, but also under a man who can fortunately add practical knowledge that of theory. On the romance of General Robertson's unique career one gazes with wonder and boundless admiration. A man of strong and vigorous personality, of tireless perseverance, and illimitable capacity, for work it is pleasant to think that the cavalry private soldier of thirty years ago has reaped the rewards that he has so richly deserved.

### NEW INFANTRY PACK.

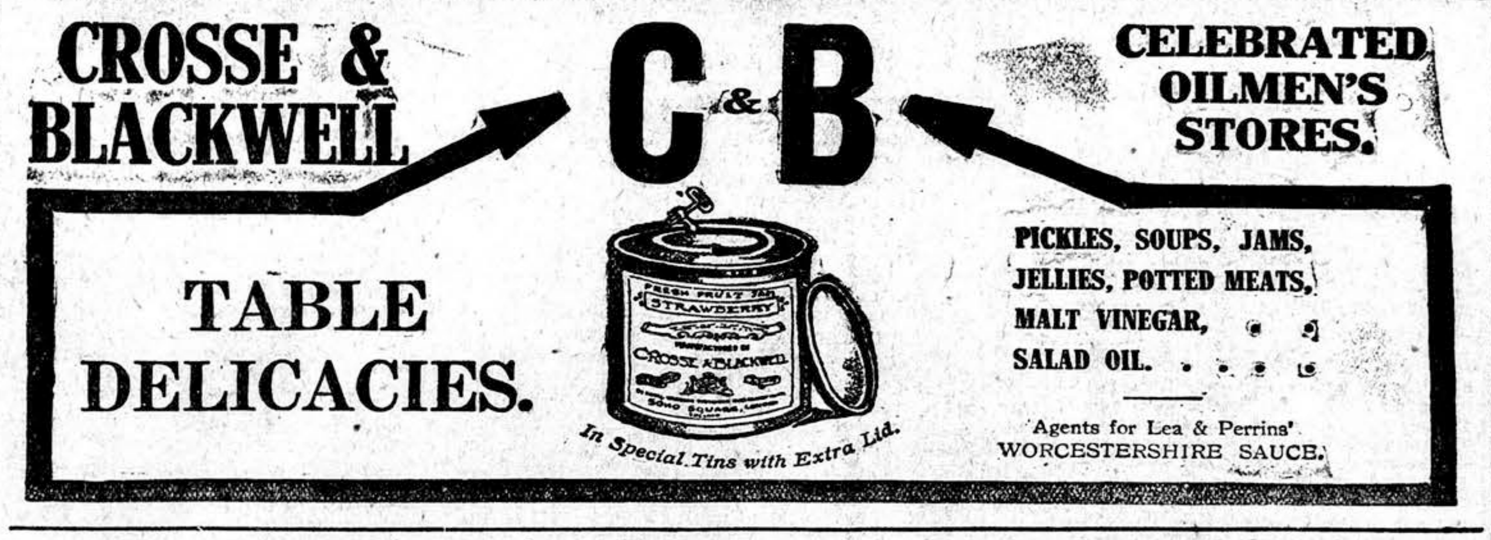
The United States Army are trying an infantry pack equipment on a new principle. The kit is to be carried in a "Bolster" or long narrow bag so arranged that when the man sits down the bag rests on the ground, relieving him of its weight. The idea does not seem a promising one, as a bag hanging down to midthigh must necessarily interfere with the freedom of the man's movements. The cartridges are to be carried ready packed in clips hooked on to the belt; these clips are to be thrown away when emptied. The mess-tin and water-bottle are to be of aluminium, and a new entrenching tool of the hoe or mattock pattern is to be carried,

### THE RIFLE IN PARLIAMENT.

It is highly satisfactory that in the persons of Mr. Courthope and Captain Guy Wilson the House should possess members who can talk with practical knowledge concerning rifles and ammunition. One, however, can hardly follow them in their contention to the effect that as automatic rifles will never be introduced it is desirable to rearm at once with a new weapon with improved sights and breech action. One is convinced automatics will come, and that, too, at a near date, and it may be recalled that Mexico has already armed herself with one. Such being the case, it becomes necessary for the moment to make the best of what one has got, though one is afraid there are difficulties in the way of its improvement. The crux of the whole matter is the weak breech action and the size of the chamber, which entirely prevent the designing of a bullet that will give the trajectory that the German one does. A compromise is inevitable. That with the 160-grain bullet appears to have been hardly a success, a circumstance which does not surprise us very much. The 174-grain bullet, to which we have more than once referred during the last eighteen months, would appear to offer far greater possibilities.

### GARRISON CLASSES.

The abolition of D. A. A. G's for instruction and garrison classes has proved a questionable move in these days of harder examinations. Whereas twenty years ago it was quite an exception for officers to fail in their examinations for promotion, it is now quite a common event, particularly abroad. On the abolition of these classes of instruction the second in command was supposed to instruct young officers in the art of war. Now every officer, even of the exalted rank of second in command, is not a crammer in disguise. So, as this method of instruction was not a success, it was not insisted on, and the young officer has no one to assist him. The result is that, if he happens to be at home, he obtains leave and attends lectures at a crammer at his own expense; if abroad, he obtains lessons by correspondence, or in many cases fails. It must be mentioned that officers who at the time of the war received direct commissions are now coming up for their promotion, or, at any rate, going up for their examinations, and they must of necessity want instruction in tactics, topography, and fortification. There are many Staff College graduates seeking staff employment, and their services might be usefully employed teaching these young officers in those subjects which they could hardly be expected to master in the usual course of regimental routine.



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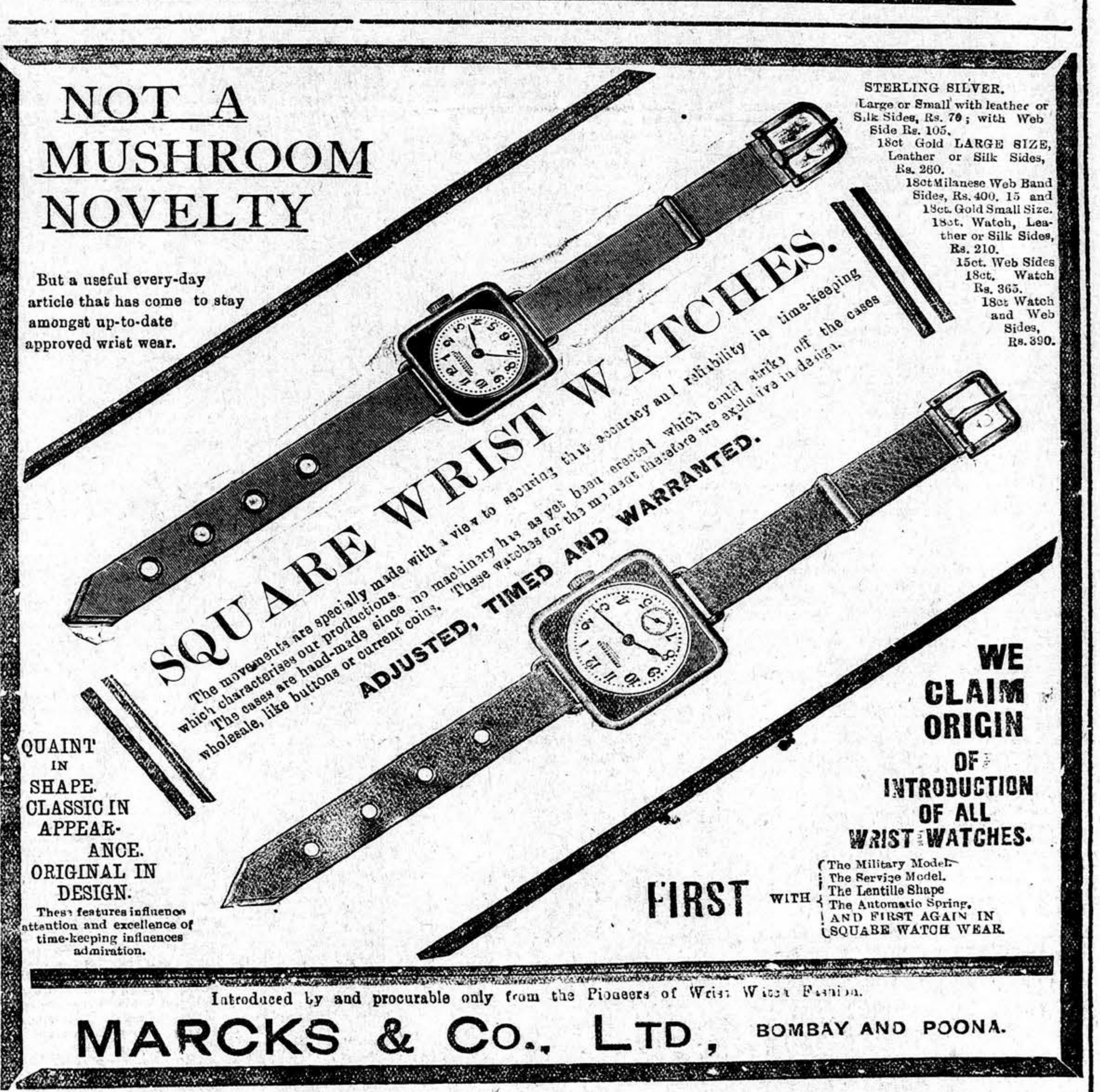

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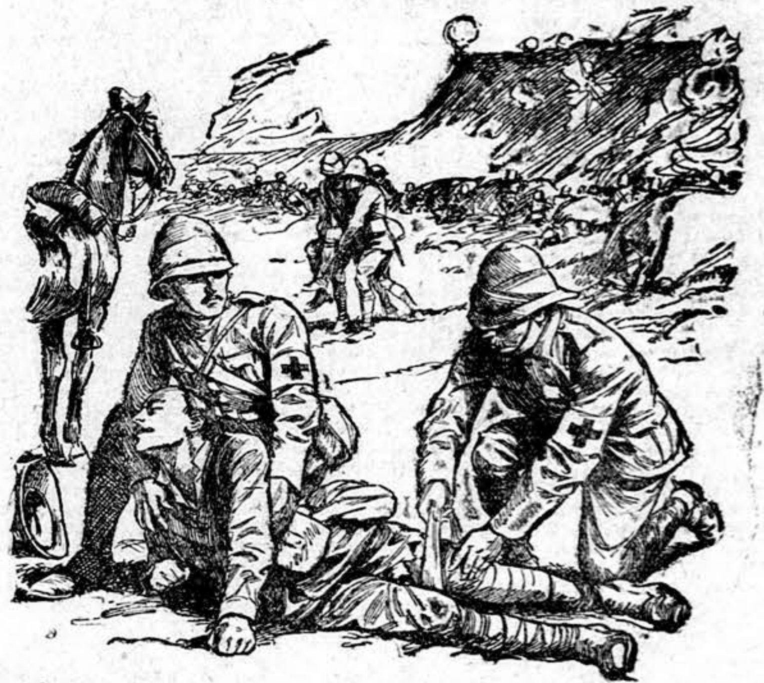
A Medical Officer



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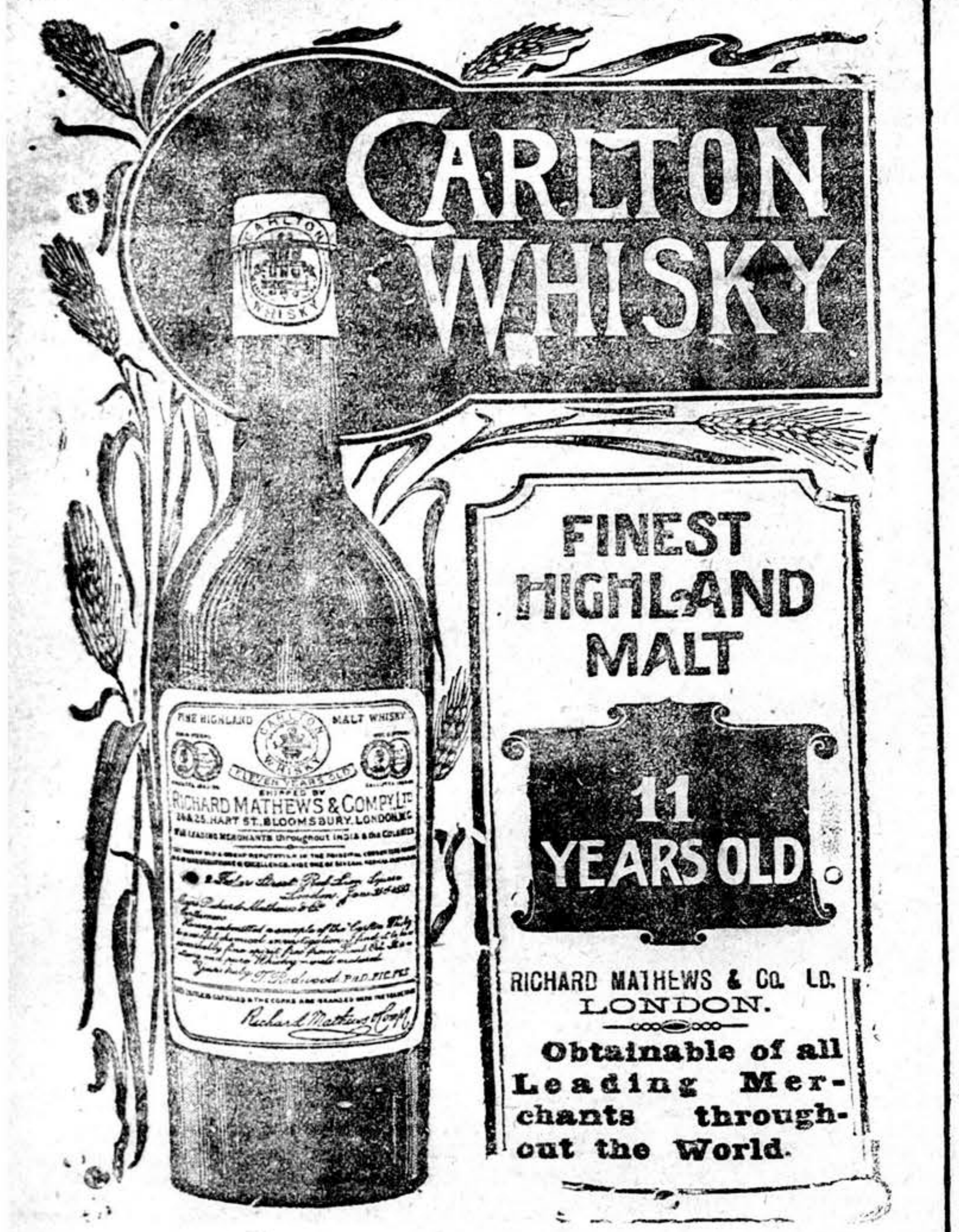

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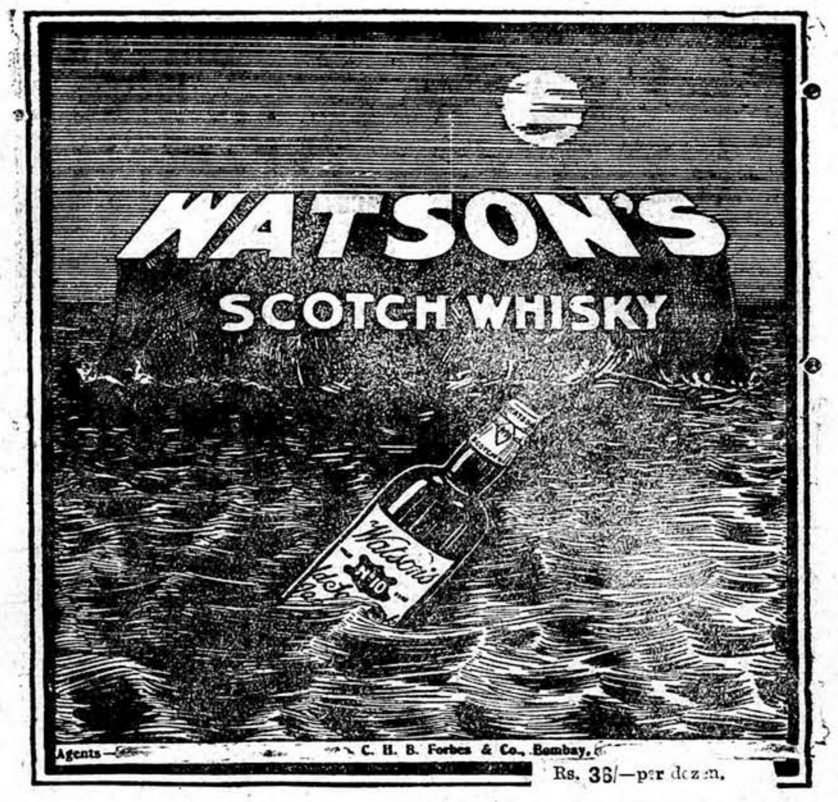

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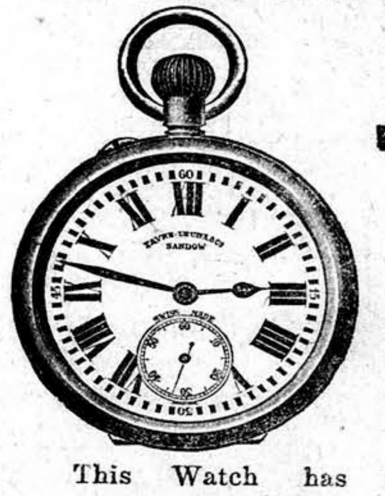

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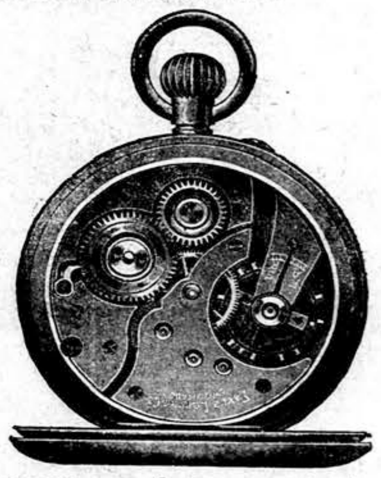

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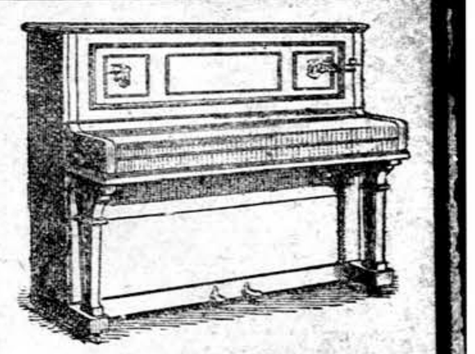

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